

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

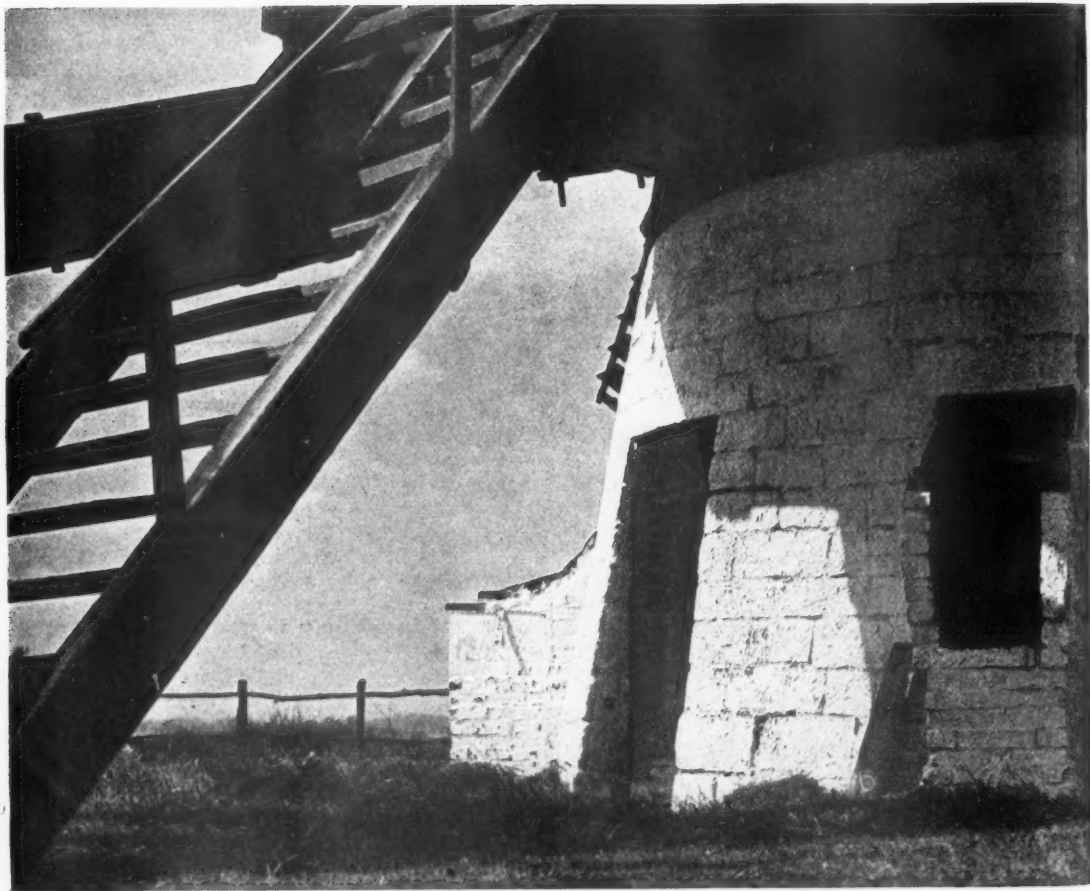
THIRD SERIES

VOL. 44. No. 3

5 DECEMBER 1936

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DALE ABBEY MILL

A photograph by Ronald Barraud shown at the first Exhibition of the **R.I.B.A. Camera Club**

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## Journal

### PARIS EXHIBITION, 1937

The President has accepted an invitation extended to him by the French Ambassador to become a member of the British *Comité d'Honneur* of the Paris Exhibition, 1937. The Exhibition, which opens next spring, will be even larger than the Decorative Arts Exhibition of 1925. The Pavilions will extend along both sides of the Seine from Pont Alexandre to Pont de Passy and beyond that on the Allée des Cygnes. The focal point will be round the heads of Pont d'Iéna, with the rebuilt Trocadero on the north and the Eiffel Tower and the Champ de Mars on the south.

Pictures of the designs for many of the Pavilions, French and foreign, have already appeared in the architectural papers during the past few months, including that for the British Pavilion by Mr. Oliver Hill [*F.*]. It is probably impossible to expect an International Exhibition of this type to display quite the unity of design which made Stockholm in 1930 and the Milan *triennale* Exhibitions landmarks in Exhibition history. Nevertheless Paris 1937 is likely to show a good face to the world, and doubtless the British Pavilion will have a worthy place in the picture. It is not possible yet to judge what the general effect of the French buildings will be. There was one short, violent storm about the design for the rebuilt Trocadero, a protest signed by an imposing list of leaders of advanced thought in France; but the protest seems to have come to nothing. On the whole, the buildings are likely to be efficient and unified but not the kind that will break any academic bones.

The British Pavilion Exhibit is being organised under the general supervision of the Department of Overseas Trade. The detail arrangements and the choice of exhibits are in the hands of the Council for Art and Industry, of which Mr. Frank Pick is Chairman. As soon as the official organisation was sufficiently well established to make approach possible, the R.I.B.A. Exhibition Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee offered to help generally in the preparation of the British Exhibit and, in particular, offered to

contribute an architectural exhibit. The R.I.B.A. were hoping that they might be able to obtain sufficient wall space in the Pavilion to give a comprehensive exhibition of photographs of contemporary British architecture. Unfortunately, nothing so complete as this proved possible, but the Council for Art and Industry have set aside a forty foot run of wall for an exhibition of photographs to illustrate the "Week-End House." (The choice of subject was not the R.I.B.A.'s.)

The Exhibition Committee expressed some dismay at such a meagre allowance but on the half a loaf . . . etc. principle did not feel inclined to reject the opportunities provided by forty feet just because they could not get as much as they would have liked or have been able to deal with satisfactorily. The week-end house has seemed to some to be deplorably inadequate as the vanguard of British architecture in this international battle of cultures; but like le golf, rosbef and five o'clock, the week-end is supposed to be a characteristic British institution which, presumably, we present to Paris because we imagine that it is what Paris wants to see. It might be suggested that a more suitable subject would be one not so characteristically British, giving more points of contact with continental interests. The week-end house may indeed be compared with the famous riding boots and cricket bats once shown in Milan. The Institute has reason to be grateful that this opportunity has been obtained; the R.I.B.A. Exhibition Committee, with its excellent resources and experience, can be trusted to choose and present the exhibit as well as the conditions allow. There would certainly have been cause for disappointment if British architecture had had no representation as part of the British exhibit to back up the representation provided by the Pavilion itself.

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH—ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MODEL BUILDING BYE-LAWS

Mr. Eric W. Scott [*F.*] has been appointed by the Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, to a Committee which has been formed to assist in the revision of the Model Building Bye-laws. Under the Public

Health Act, 1936, all building bye-laws expire three years after the passing of the Act. It will then be necessary for local authorities to make new bye-laws under the extended powers conferred by the Act, and the Minister has, therefore, decided to revise the existing model series of bye-laws.

The Committee is composed as follows:—E. H. Rhodes, Esq., C.B.E. (chairman), Mrs. M. G. Townsend, E. W. Tame, Esq., Ernest C. King, Esq., E. P. Everest, Esq., M.B.E., R. Coppock, Esq., C. Roland Woods, Esq., M.B.E., LL.B., Frank Williams, Esq., M.I.O.B., Eric W. Scott, Esq. [F.], F. W. C. Barker, Esq., F.I.A.A. [L.], B. L. Hurst, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., David Edwards, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., F. E. Wentworth-Shields, Esq., O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., Captain C. W. Ellen; with Assessors from the Ministry of Health, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and other Government Departments. The Secretary to the Committee is Mr. A. Zaiman, Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1, to whom all communications should be addressed.

#### ARCHITECTURE AND THE ARTS—THE NEXT INFORMAL MEETING

The first informal general meeting of the session will be held on 9 December at 6.15 p.m., when a discussion on *The Architect in relation to the Arts* will be opened by Mr. L. Moholy-Nagy and Mr. Serge Chermayeff. Mr. Herbert Read will sum up. The discussion will primarily be concerned with non-representational art; invitations have been sent to a number of well-known artists and it is hoped that Miss Barbara Hepworth and Messrs. John Piper, Henry Moore, Gabo, Ben Nicholson and others will be able to come and speak. The Junior Members' Committee, who are organising the meeting, hope to arrange an exhibition of reproductions and possibly of original drawings. Mr. John Summerson will be in the chair. The subject of the following meeting, on 10 February, will be *The Architect in relation to Science*.

#### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The tenth series of children's Christmas holiday lectures at the R.I.B.A. will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 28 and 30 December and 1 January. Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [F.] will give the lectures again this year and has chosen to talk on Town Planning. The first lecture will deal with cities to-day; then, after the children have had this introduction by way of the kind of cities which they know and live in, Mr. Jellicoe will talk in his second lecture about cities of the past and in his third lecture about cities of the future. Members of the R.I.B.A. who want tickets for their own families are advised to apply early; many London schools take blocks of tickets and the very limited space is soon exhausted. On this account it is hoped that no one will apply for more tickets than he

is certain will be wanted and in no case, unless absolutely necessary, use a ticket for a grown-up. The tickets are free and can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

#### DANCE CLUB

The Dance Club has organised four dances this Session. The second of these will be held on 15 December, when Billy Tait's band will play. The others are to be held on 13 April and 1 June 1937.

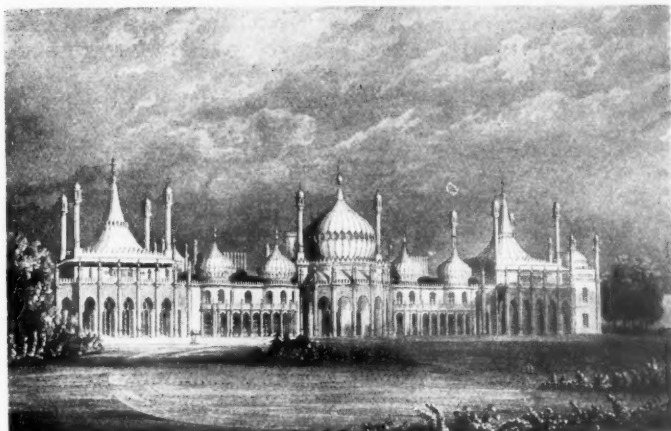
The dances will start at 9 and finish at 1 a.m. Single tickets are 6s. each, or 5s. each for four or more, but not more than ten tickets will be issued to any one person for any dance. Membership tickets are available for the remaining three dances on payment of £1 10s. for a double ticket. Applications for tickets should be made at least four days before each dance and must be accompanied by cheques or postal orders for the appropriate amount. These should be made payable to and sent to Mr. R. W. H. Robertson, Clerk to the Dance Club, at 66 Portland Place. Applications will not otherwise be entertained or acknowledged and applications by telephone will not be accepted. Members will make their own arrangements for alcoholic refreshments.

#### EXHIBITION OF EVERYDAY THINGS—TOUR CLOSÉS AT MANCHESTER CITY ART GALLERY

The Exhibition of Everyday Things closed at the Manchester City Art Gallery on Saturday, 14 November, and the exhibits have now been returned to their owners. This Exhibition has been visited by, in all, 85,000 people, and it is most satisfactory to note that great interest was aroused at Manchester, where the Exhibition was magnificently staged, every detail receiving the greatest attention. A photograph of one of the galleries at Manchester is at the foot of this page.







## PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AT THE SEASIDE

By WESLEY DOUGILL, A.R.I.B.A.

READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1936  
THE PRESIDENT (MR. PERCY E. THOMAS) IN THE CHAIR

In recent years there has been a vast expansion in the use of the coasts of both this and other countries. The conditions operating towards this have been much the same in all of them. Longer periods for leisure, the emergence of the motoring and open-air age, the establishment of the seaside holiday as a national institution, and the universal recognition of the fact that the seaside is a natural outlet and a recreational and residential centre of the first order, are but a few of those conditions.

Cumulatively they have resulted, in this country, in the creation of a number of new resorts like Frinton, Saltdean, Goring and Peacehaven, in extensive growth at the established resorts, and in the exploitation for houses of the previously open land between the latter. The numbers of seaside residents, visitors and trippers have grown to figures that would have appeared fabulous even a few years ago. Many of the individual resorts now receive their two or three million visitors a season, at a few of them they total seven or eight million.

The national movement to the sea is not merely a mode. With no part of the country more than 75 miles from the sea, with continually improving means of access, and with the existence, in a much

intensified form, of all the conditions which have hitherto promoted the movement, there is every possible indication that it has not only come to stay, but that it will develop very considerably in the future. At this moment there is before Parliament a Bill which seeks to make the holidays-with-pay system universal. If passed into law it is bound to result in enormous growth in the numbers of visitors and trippers.

To-night I propose to illustrate some of the plans and buildings that have been carried out in recent years, chiefly on the English, Italian, French, Belgian and Scandinavian coasts. I want, also, to point out a few basic principles on seaside planning, because no paper on the subject has been given before this Institute for at least the last 36 years, and because of the scanty information at present available.

It will help us to understand the problems of to-day if I give a brief historic survey of the English resorts. The movement to the sea has come about in three stages. The first began in 1750, when Dr. Russell published his treatise on the benefits to be derived from staying at the seaside, from bathing in the sea, and even from drinking sea water. Large numbers of people followed him to Brighton, others

went to Eastbourne, Margate, Weymouth and a few other places. Elegant and dignified terraces, squares, crescents and parades were the main visible results of this early invasion. A number of the buildings, mostly in stone or stucco, still remain as monuments to the good architectural taste of the period.

The second stage followed the Industrial Revolution. Growing industrialism and its effects made a change of environment and living during at least a week or two in the year necessary for the workers. The seaside, now made accessible by the railway and steamship, supplied that change. The older resorts were extended and new ones built. At practically all of them the railway station was the sole traffic focus. The visitors arrived at the station, proceeded as quickly as possible to the front and stayed there.

The third and final stage came with the introduction of the motor-car on the roads in the early years of this century. Great as was the impact on the seaside of each of the two previous invasions, that of the motor has been immensely greater. The increased mobility on the roads has necessitated a complete re-orientation of planning in the resorts, and, when related to other circumstances, a readjustment of ideas with regard to the buildings and equipment. Motor traffic, which is doubling itself every eleven or twelve years, now percolates into every part of the town, the esplanades and promenades have in many cases become main arteries. Although the railway station still functions, it is only one of many traffic centres. Because of their particular holiday character the resorts have experienced the effects of increased motoring to a far higher degree than have the inland towns, and their planning problems are correspondingly greater.

Eastbourne, Bournemouth, Southport, Hastings, Folkestone, Llandudno and Skegness enjoyed the advantages of a planned foundation, and Clacton is able to claim the distinction of having grown as a resort *ab initio*. With these exceptions, and, perhaps, one or two others, the resorts were not planned, and none of them could foresee the tremendous demands that were going to be made on them.

I have already mentioned the elegant terraces, crescents and squares of the eighteenth century. As in the inland towns this type of architecture was largely abandoned at the seaside in the following one, and nondescript styles, often in brick, were

adopted. One building, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton (*headpiece*), continued to have a great influence on the designs of entertainment and similar buildings, even down to the present day. Built between 1788 and 1818, at a cost of a million pounds, the Pavilion gave a Royal cachet to the holiday resorts up and down the coast. Whilst there is much to be said, and has been said in favour of this building, of its novelty, its appeal to the imagination and its homogeneity, very little argument can be advanced in defence of the later shoddy parodies on it, or of the many crude copies of castles and "period" buildings which competed with them for public favour. They represent the Englishman's clumsy attempts to infuse playfulness and gaiety into his buildings.

In England what has been the part played by the planning and architectural professions in the immense developments of the last thirty years? It must be confessed there has been very little organised effort, in spite of the movement to the sea having become one of the most important phases in our national life, concerning, as it does, practically every person in the country. Our part has been largely that of laymen. As individuals bent on a holiday we have criticised the confused planning and traffic congestion, the unsatisfactory hotels and boarding houses, and the untidy fronts and flanks of the resorts.

Whilst I do not suggest that these criticisms have been unsupported by fact, or that all or even most of the resorts have done what they could to see that the grounds for them were removed, I do submit that many critics have overlooked important extenuating circumstances. Let us remember that scarcely a single resort was designed as such, that the new traffic and other demands came with almost bewildering suddenness, that holiday resorts are primarily business concerns whose growth must, in large measure, follow a public demand which is continually changing, and that many of the buildings are to-day serving purposes entirely different from those they were designed for.

It is difficult, however, to find an answer to three of the main criticisms. Firstly, the too-great respect that has been paid to the catalogue designs of bandstands, seats and lamps; secondly, the over-artificiality which is so prevalent; and thirdly, the lack of order on the fronts. In almost every case this disorder can be ascribed to the absence of a comprehensive plan, and therefore of a policy. The shelters and other features have been added

as immediate circumstances and requirements dictated, without due consideration for the ultimate whole. I doubt whether there is on the English coast a single resort that is not encumbered with features which are now obstructing proper development of the front.

The planning and building of seaside resorts necessitate a thorough knowledge of crowd psychology, and this can only be acquired by long and continuous study on the actual sites. It is essential to know how the residents, visitors and trippers react to varying climatic and other conditions, to know their likes and dislikes, and to respect them as far as reasonably possible in the layouts and buildings. One of the many proofs of this is to be seen in the way all the trippers and many of the visitors will crowd to that part of the front they see or can reach first, and will stay there. A second is the way they will lavish their patronage only on the shops that are adjacent to the front. Holiday-makers are notoriously lazy. A third proof is the way they will always avoid wind, or even a slight breeze, when sitting.

It may be argued that we should not pamper them, that we should, as planners and architects, direct them as to how they should spend their precious two or three weeks' holiday. It is possible, by scientific and well-considered planning, to go some distance towards this in certain directions, but generally not very far. Resorts, which must keep their rates at such a reasonable level that the permanent residents will stay and others be attracted, cannot afford to spend large sums of money as experiments to ascertain how far their patrons can be enforced into methods and habits which they have hitherto resisted. It is essential to remember that most of their habits, likes and dislikes are the result of national characteristics and climatic conditions, and of their state of health which, particularly at the beginning of the holidays, is seldom robust.

In view of the highly varied desires and wants of residents, visitors and trippers, the utmost variety of resort and recreational and other facilities is a primary need to-day. On the 1,800 miles of English coast there is room for every type—large, small, natural, artificial, the resort for the million, and the fishing village—all of them should have their place. To attempt to dictate, as many people would, that all of them should be alike because they themselves prefer a particular type, is like trying to dictate to the public whether they should go to

a variety show or to a play by Shakespeare. Decency, combined with efficiency and imagination, in planning and buildings is the only common denominator possible.

Yet there is a very great danger of the resorts losing their present distinctiveness by the acquisition of artificial features which are becoming common to most of them, and by the elimination of those characteristics which give them their special individuality. To meet that danger it is necessary for each resort to be dealt with entirely as an independent unit, governed by its geographical position, the nature of its site and sea-front, and its present planning and special functions, rather than as a reflection of other resorts.

Time will not allow me to deal here with the national implications in the points I have just made, nor with the difficult problems that have arisen in the areas between the resorts. Nor can I discuss, except very briefly, the problems arising from the shortness of the holiday season, which, in most places, results in hopeless congestion during seven or eight weeks and empty towns for the long remainder of the year. The climate must be accepted. Palliatives, like spreading out the school holidays, music festivals and so on, may or may not be resorted to. I believe that the most effective way would be the provision of more and better indoor and sheltered recreational and amusement facilities, so as to render the resorts more independent of the weather, and by the stimulation of industries, which need not in any way conflict with the holiday character of the towns. In some cases an all-the-year season is coming automatically, through the increasing use of the resorts for permanent residence. Brighton, amongst others, is far advanced in this process, which must always be kept in mind.

Seaside planning and buildings need a very different technique from that applicable to inland towns. Firstly, resorts are in most cases semi-circular on plan, with the sea, which is the dominant attraction and which governs the planning and zoning, as the terminal or base-line feature. Secondly, in addition to providing for the requirements of permanent residents, who need towns that are fit to live in, one has to cater for visitors who double or treble the normal population, and for an influx of trippers at holidays and week-ends; in some of the resorts these number up to 600,000 a day. The three groups all have their particular requirements, many of them of a conflicting nature. The problem here is to reconcile as far as possible

each set of requirements with the others and to arrive at a proper balance. In the past the resident has usually suffered at the expense of the visitors and trippers. Thirdly there is the abnormal amount of traffic at holiday times. This produces requirements for 'bus stations, car parks, traffic distribution and control, far in excess of those in inland towns. Finally there is the fact that the hotels, restaurants, entertainment buildings and other places of public resort are paramount, some of them having to be temporary or semi-temporary in character until the demand justifies permanent buildings.

A combination of circumstances seems to have made this the psychological moment for the resorts to take stock of their resources, to visualise their ultimate objectives, and to make sure, by comprehensive plans, prepared by planners in collaboration with the engineers, who have very difficult problems of their own to deal with, that the future schemes are the best of their kind, and that each item in them shall in its turn contribute something towards the whole. First there are the various Planning Acts, the Slum Clearance Act and other legislative measures that are facilitating planning and replanning; second the fact that large numbers of buildings in the resorts are now out-moded and must be replaced by modern structures if the resorts are to meet the intense competition of other English and also foreign resorts; third the current drive by the Government to improve the physical health of the people, a movement in which the coast must inevitably participate; and finally the new architecture and improved building science and materials,

which have opened up a new and vast range of imaginative possibilities.

I believe very strongly that the coastal resorts have a special rôle to play in addition to being holiday and recreative centres. They are the country's exhibition places. Millions of people visit them yearly, at a time when they have ample leisure to contemplate whatever they see, and when their minds are particularly receptive of ideas. By having the most imaginative layouts and buildings possible to-day they would not only provide themselves with invaluable attractions and with the most potent incentives for the public to patronise them, but they would also exert an incalculable influence on planning and architecture throughout the country. By helping themselves they would help the country. One of the greatest dangers to-day is the equipping of the resorts with layouts and buildings which are commonplace and stereotyped in design. They represent wasted opportunities, the loss of potential assets. Two months ago I visited the Town Hall at Stockholm. On the morning of my visit groups of 360, 60 and 30 visitors were being conducted round, in addition to the large numbers of independent visitors. This is ten or more years after the building was completed. Its comparative novelty, its departure from stereotyped design, and its fine imaginative quality, have made it one of the greatest magnets in Sweden, for both professional and lay people, Swedes and foreigners.

The resorts will be playing their proper rôle when the layouts, civic and entertainment buildings, shelters and general equipment are conceived on these lines.



*New pier pavilion, Worthing. Architect: Mr. C. H. Wallis*



## COMMENTARY ON SLIDES

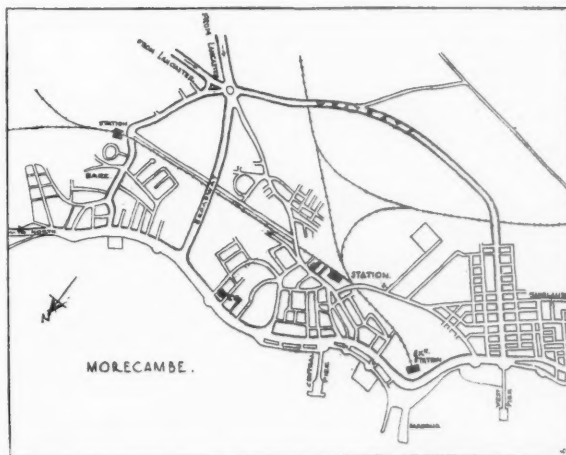
I propose now to show views of recent work on the English and other coasts. Let me take this opportunity of thanking the engineers and others who have kindly lent me material for some of my slides, which I have selected with a view to showing many ideas rather than a few isolated examples. Unfortunately it has not been possible for me, whilst going round the various coasts, to ascertain the names of the authors in all cases.

*Water-fronts Generally.*—Not only the sea front, but also other water frontages, are being exploited for recreation and residences, and to create additional amenities. The proposed opening-out of the south bank of the River Thames, to bring it into line with the existing Embankment, is a typical case in this country. Many more could be cited.

*Recreation Zones.*—On the American coast a number of recreation zones have been created in recent years. Jones Beach, which is about thirty miles from New York, and which was opened in 1929, is a representative example. Last year it received nearly four million visitors. It includes 60 acres of parking space taking 12,000 cars, two very large bathing establishments with accommodation for 15,000 bathers, restaurants, and a full range of outdoor recreational facilities. There are no houses, hotels or boarding-houses. I believe that zones of this nature are becoming desirable if not necessary on the English coast, in particular near to London.

Rye Beach, with its finely laid-out pleasure park and bathing centre, is another example from the New York district.

*Rationalised Planning.*—On parts of the Italian coast and on the coast of Portugal, near to Lisbon, the developments have been rationalised. The resorts are compact, and limited in size, with large areas of open land and sea frontage between them. On the Italian seaboard the only buildings being erected in these open areas are the Children's Homes or Workers' Holiday Centres,



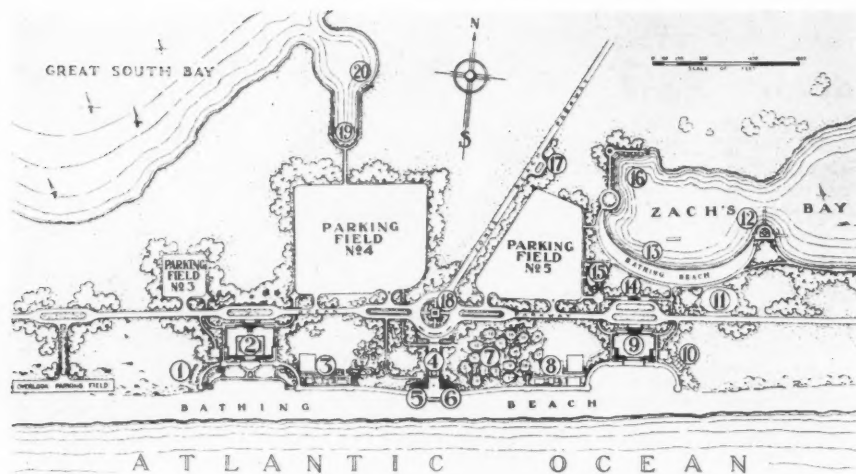
The new outer ring road has relieved congestion in the old centre, stimulated growth at its extremities and helped to distribute the crowds on a longer sector of the promenade

*Cervia, Italy.* A wide and direct road from station to front, a wide road behind and parallel with the promenade and grid-iron planning generally, are features common to most of the new Italian resorts. The existing belt of trees has in many cases been incorporated in the plan



These illustrations represent only a selection from the fifty or sixty slides shown during the lecture





Jones Beach, U.S.A., Recreation Zone. Opened 1929, 30 miles from New York. Devoted entirely to recreation. The ocean beach is 1 mile long and there is another beach on Zach's Bay. The car parks cover 60 acres and take 12,000 cars. The 2 bathing establishments take 15,000 bathers

References:—1, 2, 9, bathhouses; 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, game areas; 4, 5, 6, central shops and administration; 14, bus station; 15, kindergarten

with one, or occasionally two, of these institutions in each inter-resort area.

*General Plans of Resorts.*—A direct and spacious road from the railway station to the front—with ample provision for pedestrians—, grid-iron planning generally, with a wide street, devoted in some cases to shops, just behind and parallel with the promenade, are characteristics common to most of the numerous resorts now springing up on the Italian coast. In many of them the belt of pine trees, which runs along the seaboard of Italy, has been incorporated in the plan.

Those English resorts which were partly planned in their early stages have much the same arrangement. The road from the station to the front is common to most of them, so is the shopping street behind the promenade. This is a perfectly logical system providing there are ample means of access from promenade to shops, as at Llandudno, Brighton, Southport and the newer resorts on the Belgian coast.

A different arrangement of planning has been adopted at Clacton and Fleetwood, although this is due in some measure to the special formation of the sites. In its directness the plan of the built-up part of Fleetwood is one of the best on the English coast.

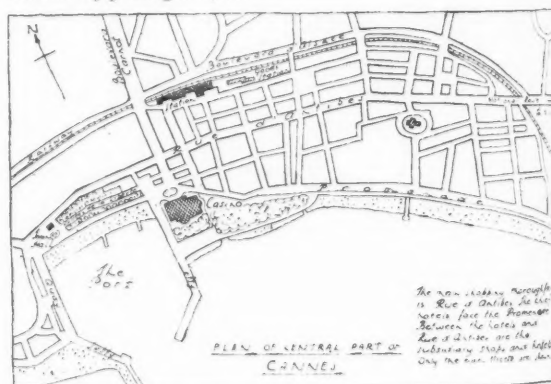
The plan of Brioni shows an island, off the Italian Adriatic seaboard, entirely devoted to holiday and recreational purposes. The small village, with its hotels, shops, post office and a few houses, is nucleated round the harbour, with the remainder of the island laid out in a natural way for various kinds of outdoor recreation and sport.

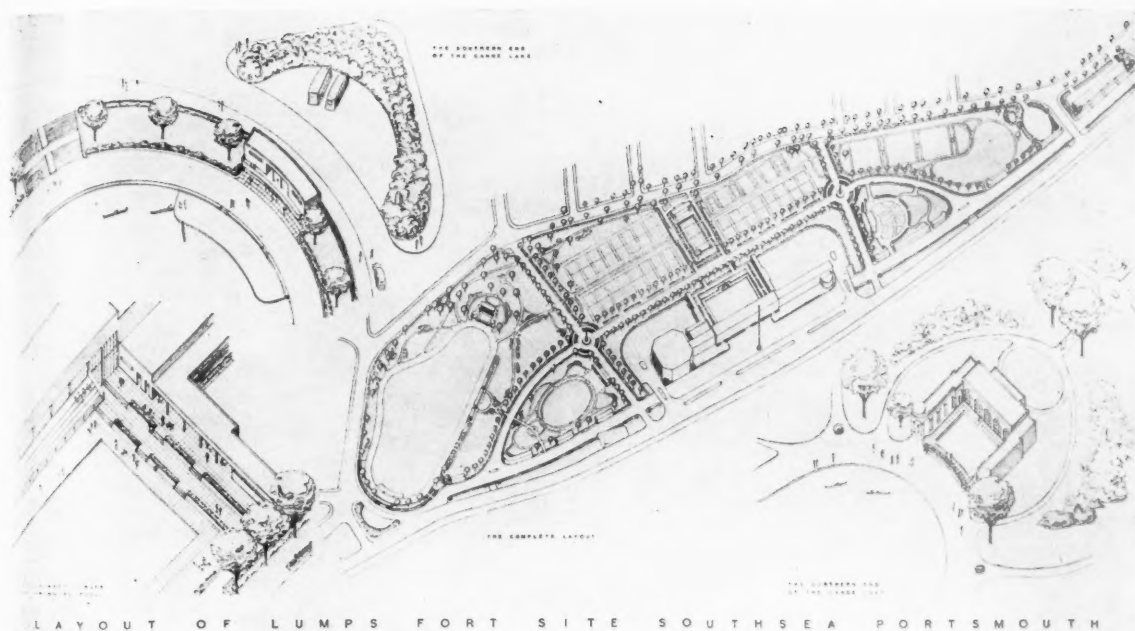
The layout of Frinton, by Mr. Oliver Hill, is of considerable interest, although, as it is devoted almost exclusively to houses, it scarcely comes within the scope of this Paper.

Zoppot, near Dantzig, is fairly representative of the many charming resorts on the South Baltic coast. Its charm comes largely from the fact that the artificialised part of the front is kept at a minimum in length. The woods and other open spaces on the water edge extend practically up to the pier at the centre.

*Fronts and Promenades.*—A general defect of the fronts is shortage of space. The great increases in motor and pedestrian traffic are making it necessary in many cases to augment the present area and accommodation. This can be done in three ways. First, by widening on the landward side, a method which is usually only practicable where there are forecourts to the frontal buildings. The second is by pushing the promenade and wall sea-

At Cannes and Monte Carlo the formalised ports are used very considerably for Regattas, etc.





*Layout of Portsmouth front. First prize design by Wesley Dougill and E. A. Ferriby, in the competition. Sketch of general layout and details of special features*

wards. The third method, which may often be combined with the second, is that of using the interior of the promenade or front for the purpose of obtaining increased accommodation for car parks, baths, shelters, and so on. I believe the solution of some of the pressing problems of to-day lies in this direction.

One of the earliest and best examples is the Promenade des Anglais, at Nice. With its trees, simple grass plots and dual traffic roads, this front is probably the finest in existence. Large groups of bathing cabins, entered by openings in the sea wall and lighted by pavement lights, occupy the interior of the promenade.

Other instances are the promenade shelter, the underground car park, the swimming baths and the recently opened bathing centre, at Hastings, the proposed big improvement scheme at Brighton, and the outstandingly successful and interesting scheme, opened last year, at Ostend. Here an unusual curved type of planning has been adopted. Shops and attendants' rooms are placed in the projecting parts, with groups of bathing cabins behind.

A great advantage of using the interiors in this way is that one is able to eliminate bathing huts, kiosks and other small structures on the promenades and beaches.

I have already mentioned the extreme desirability of having comprehensive plans of the fronts prepared at an early stage. New Brighton, where the promenade has been extended seawards to reclaim about 100 acres of beach, at a cost of between one and two million pounds,

is a case where this has been done. The reclaimed land is being devoted to buildings, baths, marine lake, car parks and gardens.

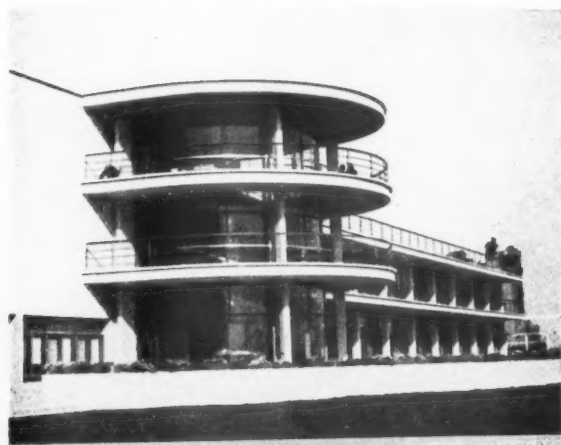
Other comprehensive plans include the new Italian resort of Castel Fusano, where the hotels and bathing establishments have been laid in an unified way; the recreation centre on the front at Westende, Belgium; and the Italian town of Bengasi.

**Front Façades.**—The tendency, I believe an inevitable one, is to increase the height of the buildings on the front. It seems a natural thing to extract the utmost value out of the unlimited open space seawards.

Embassy Court, at Brighton, by Mr. Wells Coates, is the most direct evidence of the tendency. It is a multi-storey block of flats.

In my view, the height of the frontal façade should be governed or limited by the distance from the buildings to the promenade, and by the position of the sun in relation to the buildings and promenade. The buildings should not appear overpowering to the users of the latter, neither should they be of such a height as to deprive the front of the sun.

**Piers and Pier Buildings.**—No feature at the seaside has gone through so many vicissitudes of fortune as the pier. To-day it is fairly popular. A number of resorts



*The Pavilion, Bexhill, by Messrs. Mendelsohn and Chermayeff. An outstandingly successful building*

have acquired or are attempting to acquire the piers which have hitherto been in private hands, although this is partly due to the fact that the position of the pier is in many cases a controlling factor in the planning of the resort and in the distribution or concentration of the crowds.

At Blankenburghe, Belgium, a new pier in ferro-concrete has recently been opened. The main pier building, at the farthest end of the pier, consists of a concert and dance hall raised two or three feet above the level of the deck, a gallery and sun decks at first floor, and a fun city at the lowest level under the concert hall. A large open hemi-cycle, with glazed screens, has been arranged at the entrance to the pier.

*At Dinard, near St. Malo. The simple promenade harmonises with the natural surroundings*



The attractive pier pavilion at Worthing, by Mr. Wallis, is, in its plan and section, somewhat similar to the one at Blankenburghe, but it has no floor below main deck level.

The new pavilion at Colwyn Bay, by Professor Ad-head, is a more solid and permanent looking structure.

A composite group of buildings, by Messrs. Cook, Yates and Darbyshire, has recently been opened at Lee-on-Solent. It includes a lofty observation tower over the pier entrance, a cinema and winter gardens.

At Ostia, Italy, a double-storey pier, with buildings and sun-decks, has been opened this year. The architect was Sig. Botti.

*Open-air Baths.*—Very few resorts to-day are without open-air swimming baths. The chief tendency, a healthy and desirable one, to be noted in recent designs, is the move from the totally enclosed form which is rigidly confined to bathers and spectators, to the bath with sand beaches, gardens and lawns, where a greater percentage of users can participate in recreative pursuits. The fact that the recently built pool at Morecambe, by Messrs. Cross and Sutton, and the one at Blackpool, are of the former type, does not disprove what I have just said.

The large swimming bath at New Brighton, by Mr. Wilkinson, and the new one at Black Rocks, Brighton, by Mr. Edwards, are of a rather less enclosed type. In the one at Southport gardens and lawns are incorporated, although not to the same extent as in most of the recent ones in Germany.

On the Continental and Scandinavian coasts the holiday-makers participate in games and physical culture to a far greater extent than here.

The closed bath is, of course, essential at many of the northern and more exposed resorts, because of the wind. A high surround will effect a considerable lengthening of the period during which bathing is enjoyable or is indulged in. The relation of the pool to the tides is another governing factor.

An important point in connection with the design of open-air baths is that they should conform as far as possible, in shape and colour, with the surroundings. The pool at the southern end of Scarborough is a particularly successful one in this direction.

Uncontrolled and undesigned bathing cabins on the beaches can do a lot towards bringing discredit on a resort.

Wannsee, on one of the lakes near Berlin, illustrates how the cabins can be co-ordinated, and can become real acquisitions to the amenities. The scheme is by Messrs. Wagner and Ermisch.

More modest schemes of controlled bathing centres are to be seen at Halmstad, Sweden, and at Ainsdale, Southport.

*Band-stands and Music Enclosures.*—From the ornamental form of bandstand there has been a move towards the simpler acoustic type, as at Morecambe



*Bathing cabins at the large bathing establishment, Klampenborg, near Copenhagen, by Arne Jacobsen*



*Atlantic City, U.S.A., Conference Hall, built in 1928. Contains 20 meeting rooms with seating accommodation ranging between 100 and 40,000*



*The bathing pool, Black Rock, Brighton, by Mr. D. Edwards*



and at Halmstad, Sweden, and to the Music Enclosure, on the lines of those at Worthing and the later one at Eastbourne.

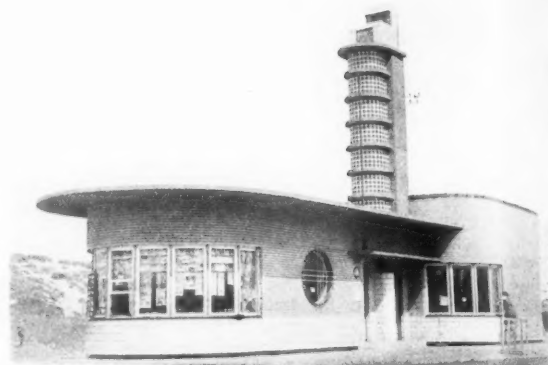
At Scarborough the natural shape of the ground has been exploited to form a large open-air theatre, and in America four or five motor drive-in theatres have been built in recent years.

*Comprehensive Buildings.*—I have already stated my belief that more and better indoor facilities would be an effective means of prolonging the holiday season. Comprehensive buildings, like Blackpool Tower, where almost every possible form of indoor attraction is provided, help to make the resorts independent of the weather.

Bournemouth Pavilion, by Messrs. Home and Knight : "Dreamland," at Margate, by Messrs. Granger and Leathart ; the renovated Casino at Mentone ; the Lac aux Dames, at Westende, Belgium, by Govaerts and Van Vaerenbergh ; and the new Pavilion at Bexhill, by Messrs. Mendelsohn and Chermayeff, one of the outstanding buildings on the coast, are other examples, although the facilities they provide are very different in type, if not in number, from those at Blackpool.

Another is the somewhat earlier Casino, the Pergola, at St. Jean de Luz, on the French south-west coast.

*Conference Halls.*—A conference hall is another medium used for extending the season and for attracting large groups of people. The one at Atlantic City, America, built in 1929, contains twenty meeting-rooms, with



*The New Post Office behind the sand dunes at Breedene, Belgium*

seating accommodation ranging between 100 and 40,000.

*Civic Buildings.*—It is not realised by all the resorts how very important, as attractions to residents, visitors and trippers, the civic buildings can be.

One believes they should express, in their designs, the holiday character of the resorts, as does the new Post Office at Ostia, on the west coast of Italy. Change of environment is the essence of a holiday. To effect



*The new Town Hall at Worthing, by C. Cowles-Voysey [F.]*



that change it is necessary for the seaside buildings to have a distinctive character, something different from the normal buildings of inland cities and towns.

The new Town Hall at Worthing, by Mr. Cowles-Voysey, is attractive in itself and appropriate to Worthing.

*Fun Cities.*—Nothing at the seaside has been more criticised than the fun city or pleasure grounds. Contrasted with the normal fun city are those at Eastbourne, Margate and Blackpool, the last one recently laid out by Mr. Emberton. They show that fun cities can be not only orderly, but also attractive.

*Domestic Work.*—There is possible and desirable what may be called a seaside character for the domestic buildings. Some of the latest houses on the front at Worthing possess that character. Simplicity of design and use of appropriate materials make them distinctive. They show how verandahs and balconies, which are almost inseparable elements in seaside houses, can be integral parts of the design, rather than appendages to otherwise complete designs.

In Denmark and Sweden the temporary and semi-temporary houses, generally, are just as well designed as are the permanent ones.

*Hotels and Cafés.*—These naturally play an important part in holiday resorts. One of the most recent hotels is that at Morecambe, by Mr. Oliver Hill. Balconies, divided by glass screens, have been liberally used. Mr. Hill's proposed hotel at Frinton is another example.

An attractive café is to be seen on the promenade at Bournemouth, and a less formal one at Goodrington, near Paignton.

*Shops and Kiosks.*—The temporary kiosks and stalls on the promenades and beaches, again, have been subjected to much criticism.



Part of a large housing development at Klampenborg, near Copenhagen

At Nice the stalls are co-ordinated into an attractive group, with a shelter running in front of them. At Klampenborg, on the Danish Riviera, an unique type of design has been adopted for the temporary kiosk on the beach, and at Saltsjobaden, outside Stockholm, there is a delightful permanent one.

At some of the Italian resorts the shops are between the promenade and the bathing establishments on the sands.

*Shelters and Day-huts.*—An abundance of shelter is necessary at the seaside. In recent years there has been a marked improvement in the design of isolated shelters, a tendency towards greater simplicity, more efficiency and increased capacity.

No feature is more popular now than the day-hut. Groups of these, most of them with high-pitched roofs to the individual huts, producing a saw-tooth effect



The Midland Hotel, Morecambe, by Mr. Oliver Hill [F.]. A liberal supply of balconies is a feature of this building

when they are formed into rows, are being built up and down the coast. Undue elaboration is a common defect in their design.

At Boscombe, Bournemouth, the day-huts are of a very different type. They are double-storey structures in stucco-finished concrete, and are arranged in long continuous rows behind the promenade.

*Transport Buildings.*—Shelters and other structures for use in conjunction with transport services are important adjuncts of seaside resorts.

At Nice, the main 'bus station, which deals with an enormous volume of traffic along the Riviera roads, is situated at one end of the main Place of the town. It has a central hall, covered waiting space at each end, enquiry hatches and counters, luggage-rooms, toilets, etc.

A number of 'bus and tram shelters of an efficient, modern type, have recently been erected on the Belgian coast.

*Equipment.*—Whilst the design of individual lamps, seats, and so on, may not appear to be of much importance, it is necessary to remember that their cumulative effect is very great indeed. One would like to see a distinctive design for these features in each resort, suited to the size and character of the latter.

Trams and similar objects, too, could well be distinctive, as are the very pleasant trams at Blackpool. In colour these are cream relieved by light green.

*Illuminations.*—We are likely to see a greatly extended use of artificial illuminations during the coming Coronation year.

The system, which is a highly successful one, adopted by Continental and Scandinavian towns, is that of set pieces at long distances apart, with simple and direct bands of light leading up to them, in place of the swags of lights so often resorted to here.

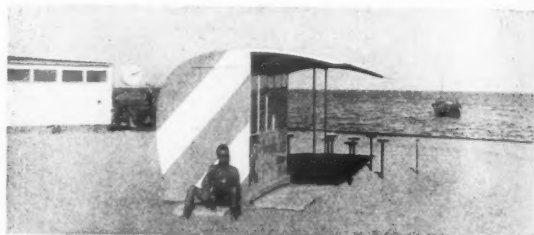
At Cannes the curving avenues of trees on the promenade are lighted from metal hoops at the under-tide of the trees. This produces, at very small cost, a fascinatingly interesting tunnel effect.

*Clocks.*—Even in these days of wireless transmission one of the most useful features at a popular holiday resort is a clock. At Ostend a modern one, in brick, has been incorporated in the new bathing centre on the promenade, and not far away is a novel one made of flowers.

*Klampenborg, Denmark.*—One of the most successful and interesting comprehensive schemes, which embraces a number of buildings and other features already alluded to, is at Klampenborg, on the Danish Riviera, a few miles north of Copenhagen. This is by Mr. Arne Jacobsen. It includes a large hotel with extensive terraces overlooking the beach, a restaurant, a theatre with sliding roof, a large housing layout, and an extremely interesting and efficient bathing establishment with the cabins arranged on somewhat similar lines to those at Wannsee.



*A small café at Goodrington, near Paignton*



*A kiosk on the beach at Klampenborg, Denmark*

*A kiosk at Saltsjöbaden, near Stockholm*



## Vote of Thanks and Discussion

Dr. ALFRED COX, O.B.E., M.A. (General Secretary of the British Health Resorts Association, Limited): It gives me very great pleasure, as probably the lay-est of all the lay people here, to move this vote of thanks, and for two reasons. In the first place, I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Dougill for helping the Association of which I am the Secretary by opening a discussion on this subject at a meeting at Margate, where he read a paper very much on the lines of that which he has presented to-night, but without the illustrations, a paper which created a very great impression. Secondly, I am quite sure that when he says that there is a great opportunity for good work at the seaside he is not exaggerating the real state of affairs.

There is, in fact, a great movement, particularly round the sea-coast, for welcoming in a suitable way the very largely increased number of visitors who will be coming in a few years' time. It cannot be questioned that the holiday habit is increasing, and people are becoming more inclined to spend money and time in play and in the search for health. There is no reason at all why, in the case of most people, it should be necessary to go abroad for this, and I feel that Mr. Dougill, in directing your professional attention to the great opportunities which are being presented to develop the seaside, is doing work of national importance.

That feeling on my part was not lessened by something that I read in a book the other day, in which the writer—not a very serious person, but someone who gives a great deal of amusement to people every week—alluded to the architecture of a favourite resort of mine as “a mixture of Early Wedding Cake and Late Water Closet.” I am afraid that that description, though vulgar, is not inapt; there is evidently room for a great deal of improvement.

I want to mention one thing with which Mr. Dougill has not dealt, but which I am confident is going to need a good deal of attention on the part of architects and lighting engineers in a short time. With the exception of the sunshine, we can offer everything in this country that can be obtained abroad. I notice that the conversation of those of my friends who swear by the Riviera as the only place for a decent person to be seen alive in during the winter and early spring always comes round to the casino and the fascinations of gambling. Well, I have yet to be convinced that gambling is an essential part of a health treatment, and, with the exception of the sunshine, which I admit that places like the Riviera and Egypt—and the Sahara—can always give, I do not know that there is anything we cannot provide at home; and I believe that the time is coming when we shall be able to defeat the climate and give the sunshine. I know that certain

very prominent people who are dealing with the provision of ultra-violet rays have gone so far now as to be able to turn on artificial sunlight, or a very good equivalent to it, almost at any time and in any place, however large. I am sure that that is going to be one of the next developments, and the first seaside place within fifty miles of London which has a large pavilion where it is possible to turn on sunshine on dark, foggy days, defeat the weather and give all kinds of indoor amusements is going to have a brilliant time of it, and so will the public who take advantage of it.

I was warned that my speech must not exceed five minutes, and, as an old Secretary who has suffered many times from people who would not obey such instructions, I am going to conclude by thanking Mr. Dougill most warmly for his paper.

Mr. GEORGE L. PEPLER, F.S.I. (Chief Housing and Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health): It gives me very great pleasure to second this vote of thanks. If I may say so, I think that the Institute is fortunate in having a paper from such an acknowledged expert on this subject as Mr. Wesley Dougill, and a paper, moreover, which he illustrated with examples taken not only from this country but from many countries abroad.

I feel under a certain handicap in one sense in speaking to-night, in that my idea of pleasure at the seaside is to find a rock in some remote place where I can undress and have a bathe, and all this talk of co-ordination and clocks and Dreamland seems to me almost a nightmare! But we all know that Mr. Dougill is speaking to-night about seaside resorts, and that in other places he has spoken and written about the sea-coast of Great Britain. I have had the pleasure not only of listening to his paper this evening but of reading a report which he made on the coast of Northumberland, and which was published by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in which he dealt with the stretches of coast between these seaside resorts. I think I understand what his plan is; he is going to organise these fun fairs and other attractions at the seaside resorts so as to leave the main part of the sea-coast for people like myself, who like a shielded rock and solitude!

All the same, I think that even in these intervening stretches of coast we have to provide for the man of small means who wants to have a cheap holiday and enjoy the seaside. I think we have to provide sites for holiday camps to which families with small means can come for a short visit. That can be done; it is merely a question of organisation. We want to prevent that development being promiscuous and spoiling the coast; we want to find a proper place for it and provide

for it adequately. That is a parallel problem to the problem of the development of seaside resorts.

It is a great encouragement to us to know that a number of seaside resorts are appreciating the importance to themselves of preserving the coast-line on their flanks and their hinterland. I notice that the Borough Engineer of Eastbourne is present this evening. Eastbourne was one of the first places to appreciate the value of this; it secured a private Act of Parliament to buy the stretch of downs on its outskirts, not to throw it open as an open public space but to keep it as downland and use it for grazing, as it has been used for centuries.

Mr. Dougill has referred to the threefold problem of the seaside resort, in that it has to cater for the resident who pays the rates, the visitor who comes for a fortnight or a month, and the tripper. They all have quite different requirements, and, unless they are properly catered for separately and in co-ordination, the one destroys the pleasure of the other. That, I suggest, is a planning problem pure and simple, and is one which, I am glad to say, many of the local authorities are now undertaking.

The mention of local authorities reminds me that it is perhaps encouraging that nearly all the coast of England and Wales is now beginning to be planned. There are gaps, Mr. President, in Wales, but not large gaps. Going down the coast, Flint is beginning and Denbigh and Caernarvon are beginning. We have a report by Professor Abercrombie. Then in Merioneth there is a gap. Pembroke is beginning. Carmarthen is rather a laggard. The rest of the coast is not frightfully important. Then we are all right until we get to North Cornwall, and after that we have to go right round the coast until we reach Holland in Lincolnshire before there is a gap. Then we have a piece in the middle of Durham which is rather sacred, because the rest of Durham is not too frightfully jolly, and after that we are all right until we get to Blyth. We then have the rest of Northumberland, which I hope Mr. Dougill will have induced to plan.

If I may express a personal opinion with regard to seaside resorts—and this is a point on which Mr. Dougill did not dwell—I think that colour is very important; and, again expressing a personal view, I do think that reds by the sea are not attractive. Mr. Dougill showed us a picture of Torquay, with the wonderful sweep of Tor Bay, which, though largely developed, is one of the most beautiful sweeps of coast in the country. The reason that it is so beautiful is that the colours are the natural greens, with the rest cream or white; there is no intrusion of that sort of hot colour which I suggest is out of place by the sea.

Mr. Dougill referred to Regency developments, and we recall Hove, where there is that extraordinarily fine type of development with the arms open to the sea

and with its delightful gardens. It has always been an extreme puzzle to me to imagine why that was suddenly abandoned. There was that extraordinarily good beginning in seaside development, and then it gave place to the ramshackle muddle of later years.

I think we shall all agree that the coast of this country is something quite peculiar to this country. It is a national asset of the very first order, and, because of that, we are all extremely grateful to Mr. Dougill for drawing our attention, not only on this occasion but on others, to a matter of such supreme importance to all of us.

Mr. P. T. GROVE, LL.B. (Town Clerk of Margate): I must associate myself with the remarks which have been made about this paper, which has been of the greatest interest to me. I know that Mr. Dougill is taking a great interest in the development of our seaside resorts, and I think that this is a matter in which not only architects, but also town councillors should take the greatest interest. When Mr. Dougill showed on the screen the important road which developed the west end of Margate, I remarked to my friend the Borough Surveyor of Blackpool that that road passed the Council only by the casting vote of the Mayor, yet it was obvious to anyone with a knowledge of town planning that it was a necessary development for that part of the district.

I do not want to advertise Margate in speaking this evening, but we are in the midst of some very important coastal development. The Town Council—I have nothing whatever to do with it—have acquired sixty acres of grassland on the cliffs from Cliftonville right through to Broadstairs. It has a width of about six hundred feet, and no vehicular traffic will ever be allowed nearer the cliffs than six hundred feet. In addition to that, we have now before the Ministry, so that it is, perhaps, *sub judice*, plans for the redevelopment of that area. It is not to be on a gridiron basis; the principle of the development is that there is a road on the front, parallel with the sixty acres to which I have referred, which is eighty feet in width, and a road sixty feet in width connecting with another road which will be eighty feet in width on the kerb. The whole of about two hundred acres of land will be developed in this way, with the reservation of thirty-eight acres of open space.

I think that local authorities should take a greater interest in town planning. Until recently it has been anybody's concern to deal with it, and it may have been dealt with by an assistant in the surveyor's department. The time has arrived, however, when borough surveyors and town planning assistants are taking a greater interest in town planning, and I am sure that if Mr. Dougill's paper to-night has revived or encouraged any interest in the matter, he will have been well rewarded for the trouble he has taken.

Mr. ERNEST G. ALLEN [F.] (President of the Town Planning Institute): I have very great pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks to Mr. Dougill. The preservation of our coast lands and coast lines is, I think, of vital importance to the nation. We have seen dreadful examples on the South Coast, where uncontrolled development has absolutely ruined, past any saving, the beauties of the seaside. I am glad to hear from Mr. Pepler that there is so much of the coast line now protected in some form by town-planning proposals, but I



would urge that the plans must be proceeded with. I know of one area in Wales, Mr. President—Mr. Pepler did not mention it, and perhaps I had better not name it—where there is a town-planning scheme, or, at least, a town-planning resolution, but I was sorry to find when I was there last summer that it is not receiving the protection I had hoped, and, unless somebody gets on with that scheme and sees that it is carried out, that coast-line, which is a very wonderful one, will also be ruined.

Mr. HENRY M. FLETCHER [F.]: We all must join in thanking Mr. Dougill for the encyclopædic view that he has given us of the planning of seaside resorts. I was very glad to read in his paper that the climate must be accepted, although Dr. Cox thinks it need not. It reminds me of the gushing philosophical lady who came up to Thomas Carlyle and said, "Mr. Carlyle, I accept the universe," to which his answer was, "By God, madam, ye'd better!" And so, I suppose, we must accept the seaside resort. I am, like Mr. Pepler, one of those to whom the seaside resort offers very few attractions, but I try to keep an open mind, and I came here with the hope that Mr. Dougill would show me a seaside resort to which I should want to go. I am sorry to say there was not one!

But there is great hope in the prospect that Mr. Dougill held out to us, that there is a possibility of concentrating seaside resorts, so that we may hope that in the end there will be at least five or ten miles of the eighteen hundred miles of English coast which will show what the sea and the coast were like in the days of our childhood. What we want to exercise above all in these matters is imagination, and Mr. Wesley Dougill has shown us that with imagination something can be done to stem the spread of what we all deplore.

Mr. GILBERT JENKINS [F.]: Torquay has been referred to in the discussion, and I should like, as a native of Torquay, to say one or two words about that town and Tor Bay, because I think that the beauty of the place is the result of admirably devised rules with regard to planning and layout. It has been said that Torquay has amazing advantages because of the sylvan beauty of the landscape, but the sylvan beauty of the landscape of Torquay was created by the Halden Estate and its rules. In the layout of the town it was laid down that no house within fifteen feet of a fence should have any windows overlooking adjoining plots. The consequence was that every house was put at least fifteen feet from the fence of its neighbour. Another rule provided that no house should interfere with the views from adjoining property, with the result that all the houses were put *en echelon* on the steep hills, and those immediately above looked between the houses below, and those above again looked clean over. All the gardens were spacious and well planted with trees. The result is that Torquay looks entirely different from Hastings, which has a hilly situation very similar and which could be similarly hilly in sylvan beauty.

In other words, to obtain effective results in this development of the residential part of any seaside resort, good planning and design must be supplemented by good estate rules. As the great estates are disappearing only too rapidly throughout England, it is to be hoped that all towns will adopt really good rules, well devised, which will have a lasting effect on the layout. Then, if they will concentrate the different classes of their visitors in different areas, the tripper at one end and the ordinary resident in another place, and the people who

come for a week or a fortnight in another, we shall still have seaside resorts which it will be possible for all classes of society to visit.

Mr. THOMAS R. MILBURN [F.]: The very able seconded of the vote of thanks mentioned Mid-Durham, and, as I come from Mid-Durham, I should like to say a word for that area. In an area such as that, we cannot afford these layouts; we cannot afford to make these provisions for the visitor who comes for a fortnight or a month. We must cater for the man who cannot afford a hut. He comes by bus for the day with his wife and children, and all he can afford is a tent, which he hires for sixpence for the afternoon, and he wants to spend the afternoon on the sands and let his children play there. In such a place you want to let nature alone, beyond making the necessary roads. In one illustration which Mr. Dougill showed there was a beautiful road behind the sea front, and the rest was left to nature. Do not let us forget the working classes in the poorer areas, who cannot afford expensive huts; all they want is to hire a tent for the day, and all you can do is to make provision for the disposal of these tents.

Professor ADSHEAD [F.]: I should like to add my tribute to Mr. Dougill and thank him for the wonderful collection of slides that he has got together. He has given us a most comprehensive view of all that is going on in this country and abroad in the development of seaside resorts.

There is one aspect of the subject which strikes me, and which I do not think has been emphasised as it should be, and that is the very complicated nature of the amenities, if I may describe them as such, which seaside resorts now require as compared with what they did fifty years ago. I remember my grandfather, who lived in Manchester, telling me that he was returning one day from Blackpool, and a tripper, evidently a Manchester mill-hand, was sitting in the same carriage, evidently bewildered and saying: "The sea, it cooms in and it goes out and it cooms in and it goes out; there's nowt like it." Well, we have gone a long way since those days, and when we think of the innumerable varieties of amusements and methods of recreation which now have to be provided, we realise that it has come to be a most complicated problem, and one with which only men like Mr. Dougill, who have worked very hard at it and visited large numbers of seaside resorts, can properly deal.

With reference to the three ways in which the fronts of the larger towns can be dealt with, I have, in co-operation with Mr. Edwards, the engineer, quite recently been dealing with the problem of Brighton. As you know, the great problem to-day on the South Coast is the parking problem. Mr. Dougill showed a slide of what is proposed, but there is one part of the scheme that he did not show. It is intended to have a wide promenade, glazed in in winter and open in summer, beneath the front, and behind that the car park. There has been some talk of artificial sunlight, but we get natural sunlight at Brighton, and we are going to assist that in winter with Vita-glass.

I have very great pleasure in supporting the vote of thanks, and in doing so I wish particularly to direct your attention to the very admirable little scheme with which Mr. Dougill succeeded in winning the competition at Southsea. He showed me that scheme on the screen to-night only in a very modest way.



Major LESLIE ROSEVEARE (Borough Surveyor, Eastbourne) : As an engineer, I rise with some temerity, but I should like to pay my tribute to Mr. Dougill for his paper. There is one thing that I would urge, although you may think it curious, coming from an engineer, and that is that the local authority in each case in making its plans should make up its mind what clientele it proposes to attract. This suggestion of mixing the tripper and the resident and trying to bring about a unification of that sort is not a happy one. I remarked on this elsewhere, and someone rather sneeringly replied : " They don't expect anybody to eat cockles with a pin on the front at Eastbourne ! " The point that I want to stress, however, is that there are places to which people go when they want quiet, something like Mr. Pepler and his rock. They want to find all the amenities necessary, and they want attractions, but quiet attractions, the pleasures and exercises which are incidental to the sea-front generally. If people will associate themselves with the local authority and make up their minds what class of front they want, and then, if everyone—architects, engineers and everyone else—will work to that end, I think we shall be able to have points of attraction round the coast which will appeal to different classes of people, and do away with that unfortunate mixture that we get in many seaside resorts.

Mr. R. GOULBURN LOVELL [F.] : I should like to point out to my friend, Major Roseveare, that he represents the best town in England. When I tell you that I live there, I am sure that you will realise the truth of this ! Eastbourne is the most delectable town that we have on the South Coast. In view of the degradation that is going on along the Sussex Coast, I am greatly disappointed that Mr. Dougill did not show some examples on the screen ; if he had shown some of the work that is going on right the way along, with very few exceptions, we should all have been better able to applaud the very excellent work that he did show. As it was, there was not enough comparison.

What Major Roseveare says is quite true ; you cannot mix the different classes up together. I do not suggest segregation, but a local authority can appeal only to one or two classes and not to them all. The reason that I claim that our town is quite the best within the same distance of London is that that has been done. Most fortunately, we had a very wise ground landlord, who had a very wise man to lay out the

town ; and, thank God, we have Major Roseveare there to carry it on. It is the best town in England.

The vote of thanks was put by the President and carried unanimously, with acclamation.

Mr. WESLEY DOUGILL (in reply) : I do not think that any points of controversy have arisen in the course of the discussion, and therefore I am not going to prolong this meeting ; but I should like to refer to Mr. Pepler's wish to have a rock to himself. It so happens that I want a rock to myself, and perhaps, when I find it, I shall find Mr. Pepler there, so that it would belong to neither of us and we should have to look elsewhere. The trouble is that the rocks are becoming fewer in number very rapidly. I should have liked to-night to discuss the national side of the coast, the spoliation and building up between the different resorts, but I had to confine myself purely to the resorts. There is no doubt that there is a very important work to be done in preserving, at any rate, something of the coast in its present state. It is being absorbed at a tremendous rate. Big estates are falling in and the land is being bought up by speculators and developed without any consideration for the amenities and for respectable planning.

My view is that there will never be a proper solution of coastal development and preservation unless it is put on a national basis and is worked from a central authority, advisory or statutory, which is able to provide funds for the work between the bigger resorts. It cannot be expected that the smaller, rural authorities can provide the open spaces and other facilities and amenities which are going to be very much wanted in future without some support from outside, and therefore I do believe very strongly that we shall have to have some national authority to take over the coast, either in an advisory or in a statutory capacity.

I entirely agree with what Major Roseveare said about maintaining the particular character of each resort as far as possible and not mixing them up, as has been done to such a large extent. The requirements and needs of holiday-makers are extremely varied, and it is only right that they should have their requirements met by the provision of resorts of every possible type on the coast.

I thank you all very much indeed for the kind way in which you have listened to me. The subject is a very big one, and one with which I could deal only in a very chopped-up way.



# SLUMS AND HOUSING

## HISTORY, CONDITIONS AND POLICY IN NEW YORK CITY

THOMAS ADAMS, *Consultant, Regional Plan of New York*

New York has been the subject of more comprehensive and complete investigation of its housing, land development and transport than any other great city. Of numerous surveys and plans that have been made the most important, from a practical point of view, have been: (1) The studies of the height, size and arrangement of buildings by a group of experts, including several well-known architects, in 1913; (2) the elaborate survey and plan of the New York region, with the City of New York as the dominating centre, prepared for a special committee at the expense of the Russell Sage Foundation between 1922 and 1931; (3) the detailed survey of city conditions made by the city authorities with the aid of the Federal Government and the Regional Plan Association during the past four years; and (4) a study of the history, conditions and policy relating to slums and housing carried out under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, also during the past four years.

The fourth of these studies was made under the direction of Dr. James Ford, of Harvard University, after having had long experience of making researches into housing conditions as a student and teacher of social science. The result of his work is presented in two bulky volumes extending to 970 pages,\* the subject of this review. They give a substantially complete picture of the history and conditions of housing in New York, supported throughout by evidence of authorities in different fields of study, and with discussions of policy, objectives and ideals; leading up to definite conclusions and recommendations.

The complete reading of these books is a heavy task. It would have been less trying to the reader to have had them sub-divided into four instead of two volumes—dealing separately with history, with contemporary conditions and proposals for slum clearance, with planning and re-building and with the architectural aspects discussed in the lengthy appendix of Mr. Phelps-Stokes. Another course that might have been equally helpful would have been to put certain lengthy quotations in appendices and to have incorporated much of the text and illustrations in the appendix of Mr. Phelps-Stokes in the main report. As already stated, the main use of the volumes will be for reference, and the chapters are well arranged and sub-divided

so as to enable any reader to select the particular subject in which he is interested and can master at areading. Nevertheless, if time permits, the task of going through the whole in order to get a general perspective of the problems discussed in their historical, ethical, sociological, architectural, engineering and economic aspects is well worth while to the student interested in arriving at sound conclusions regarding the solution of the interminable and ever-complicated housing problem.

In reviewing such an extensive work it is best to refer to the conclusions and recommendations and suggest whether these are in accord with the evidence produced.

Dr. Ford sets out 39 recommendations which mainly relate to policy. They are well supported by evidence in the volumes and their planning proposals largely follow suggestions already made in the New York Regional Survey and Plan. This survey and plan is frequently quoted throughout the volumes and the recommendations include a suggestion that the Regional Plan Association should participate in future organisation to carry out a constructive programme of housing.

The recommendations that have a particular interest for housing students in England include the following:—

(a) The establishment of an agency for co-ordinated research in housing. The problem is so complex and involves the consideration of so many conflicting factors in connection with personalities and environments that continuous research by experts in different fields is essential to securing a sound solution. Recommendations made by Mr. Phelps-Stokes in the appendix might all be said to be of the character that would come under the consideration of a well-equipped body to undertake research, for example, the suggestion that there should be more architectural study of suitable designs for houses with better and cheaper materials and with improvement in methods of construction.

A recommendation that has some bearing on research is for continual analysis of the results of current and past methods for improving housing conditions.

(b) A second group of recommendations emphasise the need of more city (town) planning in connection with housing and the necessity for co-operation between city (town) planners and housing authorities, e.g., a definite proposal is made for the establishment of a housing organisation and a city planning commission. The latter should have ample continuing funds to prepare and carry out a master city plan, control land development and co-operate with housing authorities. The author emphasises that the city (town) plan is indispensable as a means of preventing needless deterioration of districts and the creation of future slums.

\* *Slums and Housing*, with special reference to New York City, by James Ford, with the collaboration of Katherine Morrow and George N. Thompson, and an Appendix, mainly architectural, by I. N. Phelps-Stokes. London: Oxford University Press, 1936. 42s. net.

Related to city (town) planning is the suggestion that redistribution of industry is of fundamental importance to effective slum clearance and that there should be judicious promotion of planned decentralisation.

(c) A few recommendations relate to the question of public acquisition of land for slum clearance and other purposes by a method which will be fairer to the ratepayer, the slum dweller and the owner of property. Purchase and clearance of slum blocks at a cost approximating to their assessed value for local taxes (rates) is one proposal, and another is the promotion of the pooling of interests of owners of blocks of land occupied by dilapidated buildings. It is urged that there should be progressive elimination of incentive to speculative action by gradual extension of ownership of land.

(d) A recommendation that has a special bearing on the housing problem in London is that more consideration should be given to the question of the housing of single men and women. It appears that there are two million people of 15 years or older who are single, widowed or divorced out of seven million in New York City. The percentage of the total population that is single is about 42 per cent. male and 42 per cent. female. In London about 20 per cent. of the male population above 20 years of age and 30 per cent. of the female population, respectively, is single, widowed or divorced. The great need for housing accommodation for single persons, coupled with changing economic conditions which are creating a demand for independent housing accommodation by this class, is an unsolved problem in both New York and London.

(e) A strong recommendation is made regarding the need for study of recreational facilities and reserving and maintaining public playgrounds in connection with housing projects.

Returning to the general text, only a few points may be noticed that are of special interest to the architect and town planner.

The volumes reveal that the essence of the New York problem and the factor that distinguishes it most from other cities, except Boston (U.S.A.), is the necessity of living in dimly lighted rooms reached through unlighted halls.

One finding is that the vacancies in older buildings occur most on the upper floors where there are no lifts, showing that there is reluctance of persons to climb above three stories. Four-story walk-up flats may be obsolete in less than 40 years.

The congestion of population of many blocks in Manhattan in past years has ranged from 750 to 1,000 persons, and one of the new buildings, the Knickerbocker "Village," has 750 persons per acre in 12-story tenements.

Discussing the comparison between flats and houses, the author says "the choice for the well-to-do lies between the luxurious apartment house, apartment hotel, or suburban mansion. For the poor it is a choice

between the typical tenement (flat) house with ordinarily only one heated room (kitchen) and no elevators or janitor service, and the dreary, unpainted, run-down family house." In the latter case there is also the alternative of the suburban jerry-built house. It is contended by Dr. Ford that, with wise planning and design of the building, every one of the advantages of flats can be provided in the small house. It would be necessary, however, for the small house to be as easily obtained on tenancy as the flat, because one of the attractions of flats is that they can be obtained on a short tenancy and thereby give workers freedom to change jobs. There is the serious effect of flats in reducing interest in home ownership. The author quotes the statement of Charles W. Eliot, late President of Harvard, that "flat dwellers are nomadic and no nomadic race has ever developed a high civilisation."

The modern claim by some housing reformers in England that flats should be erected to provide housing near to work, a claim that is largely based on fallacy, was put forward by a Boston Committee as early as 1846. In Boston and New York the bad effects of this policy of 90 years ago are now felt and there is a reaction against it. Advocates of improved housing in London have recently used words that have the same meaning as the following that were used by the Boston Committee in 1846: "The great point, therefore, is to supplant the present small and inconvenient houses by large, lofty and well-fitted ones so that the same number of persons now covering the crowded districts may be well instead of ill accommodated." Such arguments as these leave out of account that overcrowding on land with building is an even worse disease than overcrowding of rooms, and is not essential to get well-fitted dwellings.

In 1850 Gotham Court, in New York, was described by the *Evening Post* as a "praiseworthy enterprise and well worthy of imitation." Later it became one of the worst slums of the city and is quoted as an outstanding example of what should be avoided. The most crowded building may be wholesome in its newness, but may rapidly reach the stage of slumdom.

The Tenement House Act of 1881 is shown to have been a failure because it did not prevent crowding of land and consequent darkening of rooms and defective ventilation.

In the matter of suburban development it is pointed out that the same ragged appearance presents itself in suburban estates developed for housing which have not been planned and have no competent architectural supervision. At the same time there is an implication of criticism of the education of the architect and engineer in the statement to the effect that professional education has been too strictly limited to techniques without the background of a knowledge of sociology, government, economics and ethics.

The relation of the death rate and of tendencies to

crime have always been matters which housing reformers have claimed to be affected by housing conditions. After every attempt to discover causes, the author claims that bad housing in itself does not produce high death rates, criminality, intemperance and other vices. It appears that the matter of occupation has some bearing on high death rate and that such questions as racial differences make for increasing or lowering the death rate according to personal habits and adjustment to environment. At the same time it is pointed out that juvenile delinquency coincides with population congestion and that the slum is usually the home of the urban delinquent child. This arises, however, more from the absence of outdoor recreation facilities and adequate supervision of their activities in their leisure hours than from bad housing conditions. Dr. Ford agrees with the New York Regional Plan that the greatest need in crowded districts is for organised play and well-equipped playgrounds.

It is clear from reading the volumes that there has not been universal gain in the matter of improvement of housing conditions in New York City. As between 1635 and 1935 there has been gain in some values and loss in others. There has been loss in privacy, sunshine, fresh air and amenities and gain in certain facilities for internal comfort and convenience.

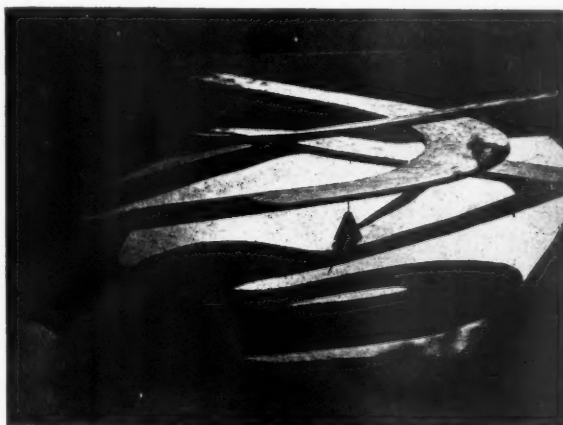
In an interesting chapter on European methods of

slum clearance, Dr. Ford says that the most comprehensive policy of slum clearance and the most ambitious programme of slum reduction in the world has been developed in Great Britain, but that present efforts are identified less with improvement of traffic and streets than formerly.

As a foundation for a comprehensive policy in New York City, Dr. Ford says that, with the exposition of the possibilities provided by the Regional Survey and Plan as a starting point, and with adequate organisation and resources for execution, "a social policy for New York City is conceivable that would prevent future slums and eliminate the present slums within two generations without too radical upsets in fundamental economic values or too drastic changes in economic or political situations."

The volumes contain 192 illustrations, including 29 plates illustrating the development of the tenement house in New York City from before 1850 to 1935, which appear in the appendix and are described by Mr. Phelps-Stokes.

One completes the examination of the volumes with a feeling of appreciation of the scientific methods that are being used in New York to discover and analyse causes and effects, and a recognition of the value of regional and town planning as a means of dealing with the problem of housing in all its aspects.



*Composition by Whitfield Lewis, shown at the Camera Club Exhibition*



## RESTORATION WORK AT ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

Architect : Henry M. Fletcher, M.A. [F.]

No illustration of St. Bride's Church showing its interior condition prior to the alterations carried out by Deykes early in the nineteenth century is known to exist. When the church was built some drawings\* were published in an appeal for funds, but unfortunately these consist of plans and external elevations only. The description in the *Parentalia* shows that it must have been gay with colour and detailed with that vigour which characterises Wren's best work. The description says :—

*ST. BRIDGET, ALIAS ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.*

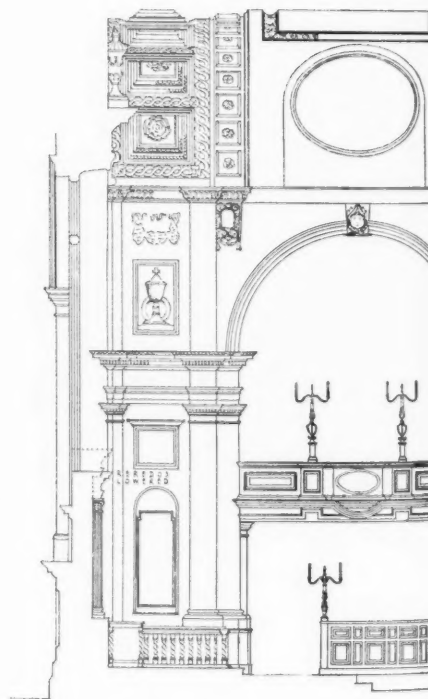
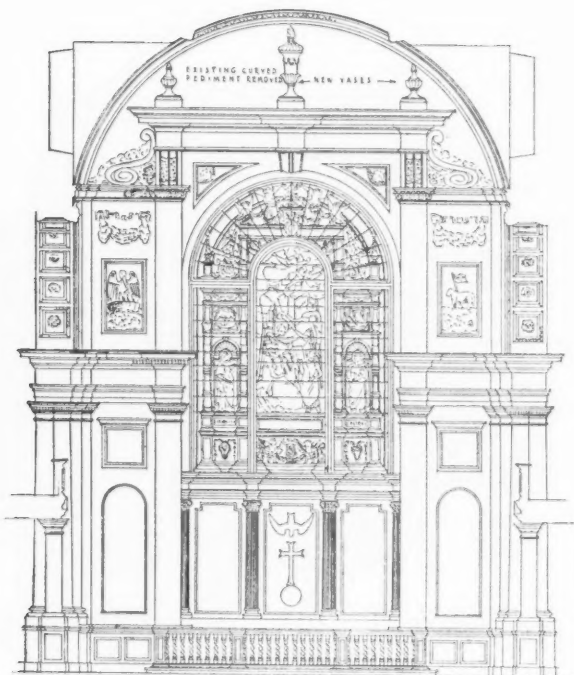
*... The Interior of the Church has a cambered Roof, beautifully adorned with arches of Fretwork, between each of which is a Panel of Crochet-work, and Fretwork, and a Port-hole Window. It is a pleasant, strong, well-*

*built Church, all the Apertures, etc., on one side exactly answering to those on the other. The Roof is elevated on Pillars, and Arches, with Entablaments of the Tuscan Order, the groynings of which Arches are neatly carved, having a rose between two large moulded Pannels, on the Key-stone of each Arch a Seraph, and in the middle a Shield, with Compartments, and Imposts finely done. . . . The Altar-piece is beautiful and magnificent. The lower part consists of 6 carved Columns (painted Flakestone colour) with Entablature and circular Pediment, of the Corinthian Order, embellish'd with Lamps, Cherubims, etc., all gilt with gold. Above a circular Pediment are the Queen's Arms†, finely carved, gilt, and painted, with the Supporters. . . . The upper Part*

†Probably the coat of arms now in the domed vestibule of the church.

\*Wren Society. Volume IX, Plate 8.

SCALE OF FEET







The east end of the church as at present. The strong colour, which is not apparent from the photograph, makes an appropriate climax to the whole interior

is painted, and consists of 6 Columns (3 on each side of a handsome arched 5 Light-Window, adorned with a neat Scarlet-silk Curtain edged with Gold Fringe) with their Entablature finely done (white and veined) in strong Perspective. In the Front of which are the Pourtraictures of Moses, with the Two Tables in his hands, and Aaron in his Priest's Habit; over the Window 'tis painted

Nebulous, and above the Clouds appears (from within a large Crimson Velvet Festoon painted Curtain) a Celestial Choir, or a Representation of the Church Triumphant, in the Vision and Presence of a Glory in the shape of a Dove, all finely painted, the Enrichments are gilt with Gold, and the whole enclosed (as usual).

This gay (even frivolous) east end must have been

destroyed by Deykes. What he substituted for it was described by a contemporary as follows\* :—

*The new altar-piece occupies the whole of the east end, and consists principally of two stories of the Ionic† order, crowned by an entablature and a circular pediment ; the respective pilasters and compartments of which are very tastefully decorated in imitation of verd antique, porphyry, Sienna, and veined marbles, interspersed with, and relieved by, rich and massive gildings ; large festoons, having the effect of solid gold, are introduced over the pannels of the upper story.*

At a general meeting of the R.I.B.A. in 1852 John Clayton described and illustrated the church as Deykes had left it. His line drawings‡ give no hint of gaiety.

The east end was again altered by Champneys in the nineties of last century and soon afterwards Birch§ described and illustrated it, remarking "The whole Church has been decorated in colour, very judiciously applied, and the effect is quiet and reposeful. . . and taking it as a whole, the most rabid anti-restorer could find very little fault with the manner in which this church has been treated."

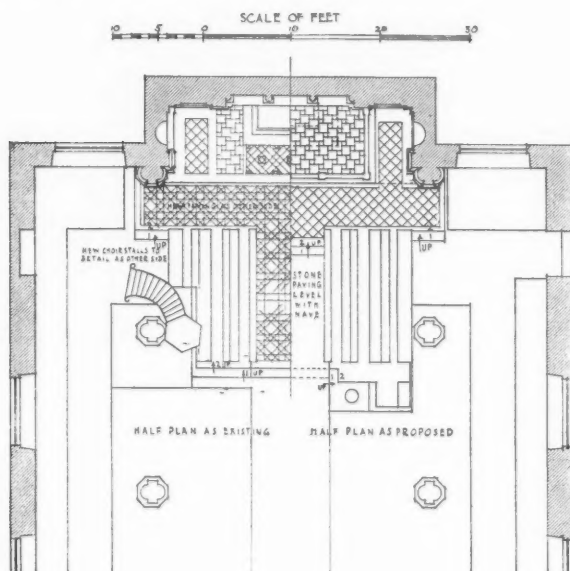
Under the influence of London's atmosphere the "quiet and reposeful" interior had become gloomy. Moreover, Champneys' alterations had not been quite so happy as Birch suggests. He had, for example,

\*Illustrations of Public Buildings of London. Britton & Pugin. Vol. I, p. 125.

†This is a mistake. There never was an Ionic Order at St. Bride's.

‡Wren Society, Volume IX, pp. 14 and 15.

§London Churches of the XVII and XVIII Centuries. George H. Birch.



raised the reredos so that it cut across the lower part of the east window in an unfortunate manner.

Mr. Fletcher's work has consisted of a general cleaning and redecoration of the interior and also of some minor but important structural alterations. These have amounted to a restoration of something approaching the original gay colour and a removal or simplification of the unsuitable detail that in the course of time has crept into the building.

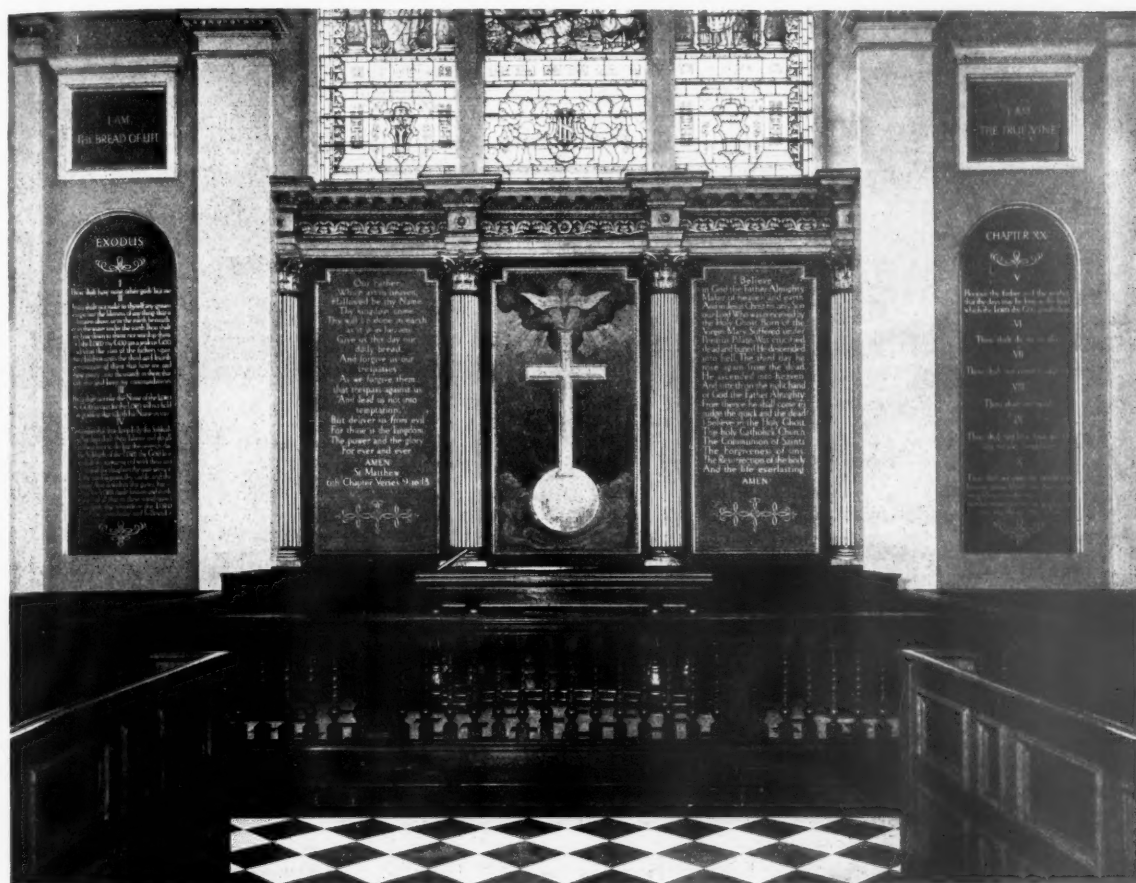
The principal structural alteration is concerned with the plan. The sanctuary floor had been extended into the body of the church by Champneys and covered with marble paving designed in a scale too small for its position. He had also provided some raised choir stalls of an unsuitable Italianate design. In front of these stalls was a thin iron railing of similar design to that of the communion rail.

These choir stalls have now been removed and the pewing of the nave continued to accommodate the choir. This has increased the apparent length of the church. The new pews accord with the design of those in the nave and aisles but are raised to the level of the sanctuary floor.

The communion rail, the work perhaps of Deykes, perhaps of Dance when he built the vestry in 1797, was of such light design as to produce an effect of flimsiness. Contrary to Wren's almost invariable practice it stretched across the full width of the sanctuary, whereas the plan in the seventeenth century appeal drawings shows that it originally enclosed the communion table on three sides. To this arrangement Mr. Fletcher has returned, designing an oak balustraded communion rail, and renewing in black and white marbles the floor paving, of which sufficient fragments remained *in situ* to show the original design.

Champneys raised the reredos so that it spoiled the proportions of the East window ; he also provided an altar with retable—architecturally inappropriate in a Reformation church. The reredos has now been lowered to the position in which Deykes placed it (see Clayton's drawings), which is probably the original one. Mr. Fletcher thinks it likely that the two columns and two half columns with their entablature are from Wren's reredos. In place of the altar he has provided a new communion table of seventeenth century type. Deykes' circular pediment has also been removed and three typical vases placed on the entablature. These alterations, involving the communion rail, table, reredos and east wall, have restored the sanctuary to at least a typical seventeenth century form, if not to that in which Wren left it.

Not less interesting is the recolouring of the interior generally and of the sanctuary in particular. The effect of this it is unfortunately impossible to illustrate and difficult to describe. The work must be seen to be appreciated, and even then full appreciation requires a fairly accurate memory of the interior as it was.



*Detail view of the sanctuary showing the finely lettered panels by Mr. Laurence Turner and the painting by Mr. Eric Newton*

The general wall colours of the church have been retained, namely, light biscuit and white. Much of the detail in the body of the church is gilded. It is worth noting that hardly any regilding has been done; the quality of the old was such that after washing it was as good as new.

The new decoration of the east wall employs strong colours on a general background of light warm grey. The pilasters and entablatures of the two superimposed orders are painted white. The gilding of the swags and of certain other details has been retained. The lower panels have the Ten Commandments lettered in gold on a black ground, the work of Mr. Laurence Turner. The order of the reredos is gold, picked out with black. Of the panels, the two side ones bear the Lord's Prayer and Creed in gold letters on a blue ground, also by Mr. Turner. In the centre is a painted

panel by Eric Newton, which forms a colourful climax to the whole by using white, gold, black, blue, grey, and biscuit colour. This colour scheme extends on to the side walls and barrel vault of the sanctuary. It is hoped to fill the four panels above the lower entablature with pictorial decoration at a later date.

The result of this careful detail work is that the east end once more looks as though it really belonged to the remainder of the church. It would be interesting to discover drawings of the interior as it was before the alterations by Deykes, if only to compare with the new work. If any reader possesses or knows of illustrations of the interior dating from before 1823, it would help if he would communicate with the Editor of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

The contractors for the alteration work were Messrs. Holloway Brothers.

## REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

*This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.*

*The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours, 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.*

*The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.*

*The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Soveest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.*

*The Technical Manager, The Building Centre Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.*

### PROGRESS IN TIMBER RESEARCH—THE F.P.R.L.

The Annual Report of the Forest Products Research Board for 1935\* reveals the steady progression from general research to practical research. That is to say that as the Laboratory completes its more fundamental work into the nature, properties and behaviour of timber in its various forms, so the solution of everyday problems of the material's use become easier to solve.

There are several examples of this to be found in the Report. The scientific investigations into moisture content and moisture movement of timber have been followed by a study of the problems concerned with the placing of joinery in new buildings. From this has in turn emerged a practical and easily applied test that shows when new buildings or portions of them are dry enough to allow joinery to be fixed without risk of damage.

Further, pure laboratory research into the life cycle of the death-watch beetle has formed an indispensable preliminary to the eventual devising of really effective methods of eradicating this pest from buildings. It is to the credit of the Laboratory that they have succeeded for the first time in rearing the beetle from the egg to the end of its life. This is something that the research institutions of other countries have been trying to do for some years.

A third example, of interest to the joinery and furniture trades is the investigation into the structures and woodworking qualities of different species of timber. From this has resulted valuable information on the shape and spacing of saw teeth and the angle of cutters in planing machines.

Perhaps the outstanding need of the Laboratory at the moment is greater help both from the architectural profession and from the timber trade. This should take the form of sending specific enquiries on problems of timber and joinery to the Laboratory, and, more important, serious efforts to apply the findings of the Laboratory to everyday practice. It is, for instance, useless if procedure guarding against failures of joinery from moisture movement in new buildings is evolved and not used. Further, it is equally useless if the

Laboratory devises means of rendering new hardwoods free from lyctus beetle if the timber trade will not adopt them.

For our part we have in hand the publication of an article for the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL describing fully the work and recent discoveries of the F.P.R.L., similar to that recently published on the work of the Building Research Station. It should hardly be necessary to point out the words at the head of this series stating that "these bodies exist for the service of architects and the building industry"; they mean that research organisations such as the F.P.R.L. can often provide solutions to the many troublesome technical problems met with in everyday practice, and it is to the benefit of architects to make use of the help that is available.

In view of this forthcoming article, it is not proposed to discuss further the work of the F.P.R.L. in the year 1935.

### ENGLISH OAK

Forest Products Research Record No. 11† deals with a material so traditional that at first sight there would appear little to justify publication of a record. Nevertheless, research work in the past few years has provided fresh information, the publication of which should settle the difference of opinion as to the merits of English oak, which exists at the present time.

It appears that the difference of opinion as to the merits of English oak results from actual variations in the properties of timber due to different conditions of growing. Quickly grown oak is on the whole stronger than timber of slower growth. Further, the working qualities vary considerably; these range from the workability of continental oak to that of some of the heavy tropical hardwoods. Timber from young trees is often tougher or harder than that from well matured trees. Green oak cuts much more easily than seasoned wood, especially the denser grades. It is not, therefore, surprising that differences of opinion exist as to the qualities of English oak.

† *The Properties of Home-Grown Oak.* Forest Products Research Records, No. 11, H.M.S.O., 6d.

\* H.M.S.O., 2s.



The Laboratory can find no foundation for the belief that oak grown in the northern counties of England is harder than that grown in the southern; indeed, Kent oak tends to be rather harder than that from Shropshire. No appreciable differences in strength between English oak and American white and red oak were found.

Seasoning is important and presents considerable difficulty. The timber is reluctant to yield its moisture, particularly when cut on the quarter. Owing to the presence of the large rays, which represent planes of weakness, it is more prone to checking and splitting than most timbers when stresses are imposed by unsuitable methods of seasoning.

Moreover, oak is very susceptible to the effects of heat, which weakens its resistance to splitting and checking, particularly when green, the resistance diminishing with increase of temperature. Consequently the temperature must be kept low in the early stages of kiln drying and the rate of drying must also be slow. It is suggested that the best results will be obtained with a combination of air and kiln seasoning. Air drying should be used first to reduce the moisture content

to about 18 to 20 per cent., kiln drying being subsequently employed to bring it down to 12 per cent. The Record gives full particulars of methods of drying sticks of different sizes and some points on such matters as the checking of mould growth.

It is interesting to learn that so-called "Brown Oak" is the result of disease. It is actually an early stage of the heart-rot caused by "Beefsteak fungus." The activity of the fungus is checked as soon as the tree is felled and there is no risk of the timber becoming decayed in storage or in use. Brown oak is somewhat softer and more brittle than normal coloured heartwood.

#### SERAYA, MERANTI AND LAUAN

This Record\* has been produced as information on a family of timbers that are often used as substitutes for mahogany. Hitherto there has been considerable confusion in the trade on the qualities and properties of these timbers, partly because they are commonly known under a variety of names.

\*Forest Products Research Records—No. 12. *Seraya, Meranti and Lauan*. H.M.S.O. 6d.

### MASS PRODUCTION OF HOUSES

Much has been written about the mass-production of houses in the "machine age." Architects, technicians and manufacturers have experimented and occasionally produced designs. But except for timber houses in America and Scandinavia, mass production of large building units has not become a reality.

The principal obstacle to the mass-production of houses is that no wall construction possessing qualities of fire resistance, cost, life and general stability comparable to brickwork, and which, by being a "dry" process, lends itself to factory production, has as yet been devised. In this country, also, the local variations in bye-laws form a further obstacle.

Removal of these obstacles, perhaps not very far off, will inevitably lead to the mass-production of houses or of units composing houses by commercial firms. It is not inadvisable that architects should pay attention to the efforts and research made in this direction. The field covered by such dwellings is not one that is at present of much concern to them; that is to say, smaller houses built for sale are almost all provided by the speculative builder. The arrival of mass-production methods will create an opportunity for architects to ensure that the houses are well designed. They should be prepared to prove to the speculative firms that it will pay to produce thoroughly well-prepared designs for which architects should be employed at the outset. Mass-production, far from being a calamity, might, if properly handled by architects, rid the country for ever of the shoddy and ugly small dwelling.

In the United States the majority of houses are of timber and a well-established tradition in this material has given scope for factory production. Such houses, bought from the manufacturer's catalogue, fulfil the same demand as do speculating builders' houses in this country. Sales organisation in America has been well developed and is aided by the methods of the realtor. The "ready for use" house fulfils a large demand by those who want to see exactly what they are buying or are in a hurry to buy.

In recent years American house-production firms have taken to using light pre-fabricated steel frames, at first infilled and faced with wooden units; but latterly other materials have been employed. Some remarkably ingenious "nailable" steel frames have been produced. The constant aim

has been to do as much work in the factory and as little on the site as possible. A variety of materials in combination are used to provide a suitable wall structure. For example, asbestos, sometimes sprayed *in situ* to the backs of studding and roof framings, is used to give the high degree of insulation necessary in a continental climate.

It is but a short step from the complete type house to the "expanding" house or one built of room units, to which the owner can add as his family demands and his means allow. These room units are themselves formed of smaller standardised structural sections. There is nothing particularly new about this idea, but it is a definite trend which should be observed.

Such a house requires some sort of central nucleus of equipment comprising the heating, hot-water supply and plumbing and including the kitchen and bathroom. To this nucleus rooms can be added up to certain limits.

Some time ago a remarkably interesting mass-production house of this type was marketed by one of the large stores in New York. In spite of its being called "The Motohome" it deserves serious examination.

It is a little difficult to extract precise information on the structure and materials from the "sales talk" of the catalogue, but it is clear that the house has a light steel frame to which are fixed pre-fabricated external and internal sheets. The outer sheets appear to consist of a ply of asbestos cement and an insulating material, the inner of a wallboard surfaced with a washable fabric, probably cellulose-filled. The roof is flat and has acoustic absorbent ceilings, but is not otherwise described. The floors are of compressed hard board with an air space below.

The core of the house consists of a utility section or "Moto-unit" which contains all the plumbing, heating, mechanical and electrical services; the kitchen and bathroom in all types of the house are placed on each side of this unit so that it can be completely standardised in two forms varying slightly for bungalows and two-floor houses. Heating is by an air-conditioning plant forming part of the "Moto-unit." The unit is delivered complete on the site, fixed in position, and the rest of the house assembled round it.

The only items excluded from the cost are the site, fencing,

garden work and services beyond one foot from the outside of the house. Included in the equipment is the cooker (electric or gas), an electric refrigerator, built-in radio and electric clock, light fittings, bathroom mirrors and even two days' supply of food in the larder. The house can be erected complete and ready for habitation in about a fortnight. A complete set of furniture can be supplied if required.

The catalogue claims that the house is "fireproof," "sound-proof," "termite-proof," "a lightning-arrester," "virtually earthquake-proof," and that "the steel frame will withstand hurricane conditions." There are fifteen different models and a three bedroom bungalow with garage costs \$5,500 (about £1,130 at the present rate of exchange) within 100 miles of New York.

How substantial or enduring a house such as this will be remains to be shown. But a mass-produced article need not necessarily be either shoddy or of short life. Provided the materials are selected and combined with a real scientific understanding of their properties plus a common-sense regard for structural qualities and life, the experiment may well prove successful. It should also be noted that factory production of houses makes possible guarantees of quality and life akin to those now commonly issued with other factory-made goods such as cars. The establishment of such guarantees would be an important step towards protecting the public from exploitation by unscrupulous speculators.

All this may come, and in the not too distant future. The important thing for architects is to ensure that when it does, the houses shall be designed by qualified persons.

It is interesting to note that the promoters of this scheme regard themselves as pioneers, for they say in the brochure, "We offered automobiles for sale in 1902 and airplanes in 1909 when Bleriot first flew over the English Channel, and they met with the same skepticism."

### TIMBER BUILDING

Members interested in modern timber building, particularly of softwoods, should visit the exhibition of drawings of the Tourist Camp Competition at present on view at the Building Centre. The competition, promoted by the Timber Development Association, aims at meeting the growing demand for cheap, well-designed buildings to accommodate cycling and walking tourists. At the opening of the exhibition Sir Guy Dawber pointed out the necessity for designs that would accord with any type of landscape and suggested that timber buildings were more likely to fulfil this aim than those of other materials. Sixty-nine entries were received and the designs show a wide range of ideas in the structural uses of timber. These ideas had of necessity to be comparatively new because copies of period buildings were not allowed.

## The 14th International Congress of Architects, Paris, July 1937

### SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

The fourteenth International Congress of Architects organised by the French section of the Permanent International Committee of Architects, will be held in Paris during the early part of July 1937. It is proposed to hold the meetings in the Assembly Hall of the Paris International Exhibition 1937, and the following subjects have been accepted by the Permanent Committee from the lists sent in by the various sections for discussion at the meeting.

#### 1. Professional Practice

"Of the conditions under which architects and contractors may have a common task."

(*Des conditions dans lesquelles les architectes et les entrepreneurs peuvent avoir une mission commune.*)

#### 2. Technical

"The influence of national building materials on the form, cost and appearance of buildings."

(*Influence dans la forme, l'économie et l'aspect des constructions par l'emploi des matériaux nationaux.*)

For discussion only; no resolution of Congress will be proposed on this subject.

#### 3. Educational

(a) What is the standard of general culture required by a candidate before commencing architectural training?

(*Formation pré scolaire. Avis sur le degré de culture générale que doit posséder un jeune homme pour entreprendre des études d'architecture.*)

#### Post Graduate Stage

(b) Of the necessity for varied technical experience before being qualified for professional practice.

(*Formation post scolaire, de l'obligation d'avoir fait des études techniques diverses avant de pouvoir exercer la profession d'architecte.*)

#### 4. Town Planning

(a) The improvement of health conditions of old towns.

(b) The redistribution of urban property.

(*Assainissement des vieilles cités.*)

(*Remembrement des propriétés urbaines.*)

Subjects resulting from the International Congress of Rome, 1935.

(a) The evolution of the architectural profession.

(b) The state of existing legislation with regard to the responsibility of the architect to private individuals and to the State.

(a) *L'évolution de la profession.*

(b) *Etat actuel de la jurisprudence concernant la responsabilité de l'architecte envers les particuliers et l'Etat.*

Membership of the Congress is open to all qualified architects who may be accompanied by members of their family or guests of either sex.

The proceedings take place in one or other of the four official languages—English, French, German or Italian.

Members who intend to take part in the proceedings are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the British Section C.P.I.A. (Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine [F.] 11 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, in order that further information may be forwarded when it is available.

# THE R.I.B.A. CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION

HERBERT FELTON, F.R.P.S.

It was a good idea to form an R.I.B.A. Camera Club. Few people have time now to wade through endless and generally inadequate descriptions of buildings and scenes. A good photograph gives its impressions directly, it has its own intrinsic beauty which need not conflict with clarity and exactness. Photographs are the characteristic modern medium for record and description and cameras are used naturally and intelligently by architects.

The standard of the R.I.B.A. Exhibition as a whole is technically very high. Pictorially, maybe, there are only few photographs which would stand a chance of selection for the R.P.S. or the Salon, but as it is evident that the majority of members have photographed only those subjects which interest them and have not attempted to make pictures, it is from this standpoint that the show as a whole must be judged.

But as a guide for the less experienced members I can point out that to make a pleasing picture, some idea of composition must be premeditated, and, in architectural photography more than in any other branch, the balance of light and shade is of pre-eminent importance.

Two exhibitors stand out: H. E. Illingworth, with his sheets of Gothic Architecture, shows that he has a perfect control of his medium. The telephoto and wide angle work exhibited, in misericord details, and in the stone details at the springing of some arches, are subjects which very few photographers, either professional or amateur, would have the foggiest idea how to tackle. He has shown us just how these things should be done.

Another outstanding member of the club is John Hinde; his technique is superlative. Working from miniature negatives he has the audacity to make prints, some 15 ins. by 12 ins. on glossy paper, and glaze them at that. The finest print in the whole exhibition is, I think, his No. 91: Main entrance, Modern Church. It is a print of rare quality. Rich, full of half-tones, and not confused in the shadows, a masterpiece. As an exponent of the miniature fetish he certainly is one of the leaders. All his pictures fill one with pleasure and a sense of balance.

For the purpose of an appreciation of the exhibition I will divide my remarks into five headings, and under each heading describe which I think are the best pictures in that group.

From the standard of *Pictorial Merit*, as shown by the R.P.S. and Salon, mention must be made of No. 2, 18th Century Housing Scheme by F. R. Yerbury. Here is a perfect composition and adequate technique,

making a picture that might be a photographic counterpart of an Algernon Newton. No. 51 and 114, both depicting Dale Abbey Mill, Derbyshire (51 by J. A. Hallam, a name which, by the way, seems familiar to me in connection with the various photographic exhibitions and 114 by Ronald Barraud) are both excellent compositions, whilst their technique is exactly suited to the subject.

Another interesting pair is 111, When Shadows Fall, by John Hinde, and 139, by Eric Jarrett, Edinburgh Evening. Here we have in the first case, romance expressed by the subject matter. An old continental village and chateau set in ideal surroundings. In the other, romance is portrayed in the beautiful lighting and atmosphere rising in the evening light.

One other print I should like to mention in this category is 173, The Marbore Pyrenees, by J. A. Baskerville. Here is a charming mountain scene; the idea of distance and the immensity of the scale has been well caught, whilst the technique of the prints is perfect.

The next group I will call *Pictorial Architecture*. Here an attempt has obviously been made to make more than a record photograph.

In each case the pictures would have been very much more pleasing had the prints been of better quality.

No. 39, Stoke-by-Nayland, by Birkin Haward, shows us the nave of this lofty church; to emphasise the height the camera has been put at a low level, making the foremost pews stand up at the sides of the picture; this is a most telling photograph; a softer print would help matters very much. Arthur L. Hall in No. 43, Euston, and Harman A. Bowen in No. 46, Rochester Castle, both show that rare ability of catching good views which less alert people would have missed. The Rochester Castle print is too thin and washy. In No. 67, Gloucester Cathedral, by R. Midgley, the shimmering effect of heat and light have been well caught, but I think that this negative should give a much better print; it lacks contrasts. No. 85, Viking Ship Museum, Oslo, by Eric Jarrett, makes me feel that the best has not been extracted from this scene sentimentally; there is a certain pictorial quality in the building which gives the print a place in my affections.

Another group I have labelled *Architectural Detail*. These photographs set out to illustrate certain features of architecture plainly and simply and do not, as in the last group, attempt to enhance the subject matter.

No. 5, Basilica of Constantine, by N. S. Lunn, is a fine piece of straightforward photography, and shows how the sepia tone emphasises the sunlight in a picture.

12 and 16, both by R. Midgley, show that he has a very good command of camera technique, but as so often happens at exhibitions, the prints are very poor and lacking in quality. This is a great pity as the photograph of the North Aisle, Gloucester, should produce a most remarkably fine enlargement. No. 20, Pulpit, Cheddar Church, by Francis R. Taylor, is a rare technical triumph.

In the next group, *Pure Technique*, Mr. Jarrett scores with his No. 51, Regency Architecture, and 148, East Ham Roofs. Both are beyond reproach as plain straight photography. Other outstanding sets of photographs are by Philip Charleton; although only quarter-plate contacts, they have in their 12 square inches much that would enlarge and fill one with thanks for the portrayal of such good material.

The last group into which I have divided my appreciation I have labelled *Unusual Viewpoints*.

These shots were introduced to photographers by the Germans and glorified by the Japanese; here the objective is to fill the paper space with a pleasing or interesting pattern.

No. 164 is a very fine example of this type of thing. It shows two ploughs taken from a high viewpoint with the

attendant shadows. Another photograph of this type, with which architects are by now familiar, is No. 75, a view looking down a spiral staircase, by Lionel Pearce; the composition and technique are both excellent. The last I have space to mention is No. 73, by Whitfield Lewis, a view looking down on the Penguin Pool, and which he has had the sense to print in a hard black and white, making the photograph purely a pattern.

It is to be hoped that this exhibition is but the precursor of many more. I am sure that many exhibitors who have not shown before but have now done so for the first time will have realised one of the first points in exhibition technique, that in a well-lit gallery a really good strong, bright print is necessary. The same print in the normal light of a living room will possibly look heavy and dull.

The exhibition, anyhow, should be of incalculable value to those amateurs who wish to improve their photographic skill. There are many photographer members of the R.I.B.A. who have not exhibited in this exhibition, and it is to be hoped that they will come forward in the next exhibition and swell the ranks of the Society.

## OPENING OF THE R.I.B.A. CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION

The R.I.B.A. Camera Club was officially started at a general meeting of members held on November 18th when the Inaugural Exhibition was opened by Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

It had been felt for some time that there should be a photographic society connected with the Royal Institute, and a general meeting was called on 27 July 1936, when a provisional committee was set up.

At the meeting held on 18 November, it was decided that the provisional committee should carry on until the annual general meeting of the Club in the spring, when it is hoped that there will be more activities under way.

The club is open to all members, students, and probationers of the R.I.B.A., and to members of its Allied Societies.

The exhibition, which remained open until 28 November 1936, consisted of a selection from prints submitted by those eligible for membership of the club. Over 60 members sent in some 600 prints, of which nearly 300 were hung. Since the object of the inaugural exhibition was to interest potential members, the only limitation imposed was that the mount should not be less than 12 ins. by 8 ins.

The exhibition was divided into six classes:

- IA Historic Architecture, including detail
- IB Modern Architecture, including detail
- II Pictorial
- III Portraiture

### IV Archaeological

### V Scientific, including building processes;

and the photographs exhibited were divided as follows: Class IA, 71; Class IB, 31; Class II, 71; Class III, 21; Class IV, 11; Class V, 5.

The next exhibition of the club will be on the night of the Social Evening to be held on 8 February, particulars of which will be announced shortly.

Mr. Yerbury, in opening the exhibition, said that the work on show was of a very high standard, and it was gratifying to see that so many architects, competent in their own profession, were also competent in what might be called a side line. It was interesting to note the broader view in the subjects chosen as compared with the old days. When the A.A. Camera and Cycling Club was in force in the days before the war, members were chiefly interested in portraying Gothic examples, and anything later than the 17th century was not an attractive subject for architectural photography. He did not think that the camera could ever supplant sketching, nor would anyone consider photography to be an art comparable with painting; it was too much controlled by mechanical processes. But he did think that there was great value in photography, and it must be remembered that in these days of illustrated papers, the average person picked up impressions from photographs, and it was one of the avowed desires of the club that its members might be of help to the Institute in its endeavour, through the Public Relations and other Committees, to raise the public interest in good architecture.





Left to right : Mr. Gilbert Kendrew, Mr. Charles Crichton, Miss Elma Thomas, Mrs. Andrews, Lady MacAlister, Mr. Frank Milson

## LILIOM

A LEGEND IN SEVEN SCENES AND A PROLOGUE BY MOLNAR

PRESENTED BY THE R.I.B.A. DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The R.I.B.A. Dramatic Club, who gave three performances of Molnar's *Liliom* on 26, 27 and 28 November, are to be congratulated on a perfectly excellent performance. *Liliom* (Hungarian for tough) is a young roundabout hand who, arousing the jealousy of Mrs. Muskat, the owner of the roundabout, because of his attentions to Julie, a servant spending her afternoon off at the fair, loses his job and lives with Julie on relations. When a baby is coming he is persuaded by a ruffian friend to rob a cashier. The attack miscarries and Liliom kills himself. He is translated to heaven and given the chance of eternal bliss if, after a suitable period of purgatory, he can do one good deed on his return to earth for one day. In the last scene he comes back, as a beggar, to his wife (still faithful to his memory) and child (daughter, now 16)—and fails most engagingly to save his soul.

Mr. John Burrell, who produced the play, triumphed over almost all the failings of amateur theatricals: the whole thing went with a swing, there was good variation of tempo; the actors had flexibility of voice and movement and they got nearly all their climaxes well. (Perhaps not quite in the attack on the cashier or in the

final smacking of his daughter's hand, which sends him to perdition.)

The décor was simple and well done and was particularly good in the first park scene and at the railway embankment. But it was definitely a mistake to have in every scene from the first to the last but one a central block in the middle of the stage—a park seat, a table, a packing case, a bench—this became a little monotonous to the onlooker, limited the variations of grouping (especially in the death scene), and cut actors in halves, sometimes at the most dramatic moments (*Liliom*, before the heavenly magistrate). It is not impossible, even on a small stage, to place the main block, whatever it may be, either to the right or to the left. But it should never be bang in the middle. The lighting could have been better: it is very difficult without footlights to make sure of lighting up the most important things on the stage and the actors' faces were too often obscured. But this is mere ungrateful quibbling at pleasing and efficient "props."

As for the acting itself: it was all good, but the laurels must go to Mr. Charles Crichton: his *Liliom* was (forgive!) admirable. He was on the stage almost

continuously, his acting was always sustained and he got Liliom, the Peer Gynt tough, across magnificently.

Julie (Miss Elma Thomas, a devastatingly lovely young person and an actress) had almost as large a part to play. Miss Thomas acted with precision and feeling, but it was, perhaps, a pity she was such a perfect lady all the time. She and Mr. Crichton alone were worth the candle, but they were nobly supported by the rest of the cast.

Miss Rosemary Timmins, as Marie, Julie's confiding country bumkin friend, was beautifully silly, and she and her Wolf (Mr. Halliburton Smith) played the comic counter plot with just the right emphasis, not impinging too much on the main theme and yet providing an adequate contrast to the unhappy emotions of Liliom and Julie.

Mr. Gilbert Kendrew's Ficsur was also very nicely done: he was eminently scoundrelous from the first moment he set foot on the stage, and I liked Lady MacAlister's whining Mrs. Hollunder and Mrs. Claire Andrews' foul-mouthed and warm-hearted roundabout gipsy, and all the policemen—earthly, heavenly and suburban; but it was a little dispiriting to see that the heavenly feet were as flat as the metropolitan! Two very polished little parts in the court-room in the Beyond: Mr. R. Allport Williams as the rich man and Mr. Robert Hunt as the poor one, must end this tale of praise.

Only one thing was poor—the audience. A more miserable sprinkling it would be hard to imagine. Not nearly good enough for an R.I.B.A. show, and certainly not for *Liliom*.

The play produced by JOHN BURRELL  
Settings by GILBERT KENDREW, to the requirements of  
the producer

Costumes designed by JOHN BURRELL

Lighting by RICHARD CARTER

Stage Manager—P. L. HANSEN BAY

Wardrobe Mistress—M. SOUTTAR

Music under the direction of MISS ANN CHERSTON,  
9 Fitzwarren Gardens, N.19

#### CAST OF CHARACTERS

in order of their appearance

Marie	-	-	-	-	ROSEMARY TIMMINS
Julie	-	-	-	-	ELMA THOMAS
Mrs. Muskat	-	-	-	-	CLAIRE ANDREWS
Liliom	-	-	-	-	CHARLES CRICHTON
First Policeman	-	-	-	-	ANTHONY WEATHERHEAD
Second Policeman	-	-	-	-	ALAN STAMFORD
Mrs. Hollunder	-	-	-	-	FRANCES MACALISTER
Ficsur	-	-	-	-	GILBERT KENDREW
Suburban Policeman	-	-	-	-	HALLIBURTON SMITH
Young Hollunder	-	-	-	-	FRANK MILSOM
Wolf Beifeld	-	-	-	-	HALLIBURTON SMITH
Linzman	-	-	-	-	R. ALLPORT WILLIAMS
The Doctor	-	-	-	-	ROBERT HUNT
The Carpenter	-	-	-	-	PETER HANSEN BAY
First Heavenly Policeman	-	-	-	-	ANTHONY WEATHERHEAD
Second Heavenly Policeman	-	-	-	-	ALAN STAMFORD
The Richly Dressed Man	-	-	-	-	R. ALLPORT WILLIAMS
The Poorly Dressed Man	-	-	-	-	ROBERT HUNT
The Magistrate	-	-	-	-	PERCY ANDREWS
Louise	-	-	-	-	ALMA DICKER

### THE R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING FUND

#### LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED, NOVEMBER 1936

Brought forward	£14289	11	0
C. J. Brodrick [L.]	1	1	0
In addition, the following Allied Societies have made the following further contributions under the arrangement whereby for a limited number of years a percentage of the annual contributions paid by the R.I.B.A. to the societies in respect of the R.I.B.A. members thereof will be credited to the Fund* :—			
Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association	17	19	10
Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society	10	14	3
Dundee Institute of Architects	3	10	0
Glasgow Institute of Architects	18	0	6
Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects	9	19	6
Manchester Society of Architects	0	4	11
Carried forward	14351	1	0

Brought forward	£14351	1	0
Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects	5	16	2
North Staffordshire Architectural Association	2	11	1
Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects	7	3	6
Nottingham, Lincoln and Derby Architectural Society	17	0	3
Royal Society of Ulster Architects	4	11	8
South Wales Institute of Architects	10	7	11
Suffolk Association of Architects	3	15	7
Wessex Society of Architects	0	4	2
West Yorkshire Society of Architects	2	1	4
York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society	10	5	10

Total received and promised to  
28 November 1936

£14414 13 6

\*The Building Fund is credited with an agreed percentage in respect of the subscriptions paid by London members. The total thus credited amounts to £866 15s. 6d.

## Book Reviews

HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON\*

In Boston, Mass., two famous buildings face each other across Copley Square. One is McKim, Mead and White's Public Library, the other is H. H. Richardson's Trinity Church. Both are milestones in the development of American architecture and both are recognised objects of pilgrimage for architects from across the Atlantic. The library, a lovely white stone building recalling Labrousse's similar work in Paris, but more glittering and pretentious, dominates the scene. By comparison, the great brownish-yellow mass of Trinity looks ill at ease; its pretensions are equal to those of the library, but it has not learnt the swaggering gait with which American architecture of the 'nineties strode through the historical styles. The contrast between the two buildings is heightened by what they have in common, and what precisely that is may best be expressed by the mere mention of a name—Stanford White. Those of us who have thought of Trinity as pre-eminently Richardsonian, the quintessence of his Romanesque revival, must revise our opinions. From Mr. Hitchcock's detailed historical study the building emerges as a complex product, basically the creation of Richardson himself, but strongly tinged with the assured decorative sense of his brilliant young pupil. It is especially significant that the most conspicuous feature, the "Salamanca" tower over the crossing, was entirely designed by White, on the basis of the Spanish original.

The tower is the feature by which most of us remember Trinity, but Mr. Hitchcock is absolutely right when he says that "the parish house, with its large mullioned windows, and the attached cloister are the best parts." They are excellent, very much like G. E. Street at his best, and on a totally different plane from either the tower or the cavernous interior, the latter somehow reminiscent of the too ambitious exploits of certain English Nonconformist architects.

Turning from this most famous, but by no means most representative, of Richardson's works to those less widely recognised, one is struck at once by the diffuseness of the architect's manner, the lack of polish and stylistic consistency. On the other hand, there are few of his buildings which do not reveal some aspect of a really big mind, a mind seeking an integration deeper and more valuable than stylistic fluency.

Richardson's historical roots are in Paris of the 1860's, where the academic tradition was compromising delicately with the romantic movement. Men like Vaudremer and Labrousse were developing the

flexible round-arch style which one associates with schools and institutions of the period. This free Romanesque was considered "less extreme" than François premier and could be quite easily accented with a Classical flavour, a fact which Richardson very soon grasped. This Romanesque, tinged with other influences, such as the Syrian (to which de Vogüé had recently drawn the world's attention), formed the groundwork of Richardson's mature manner. English influence was present, too, for Burges was a great favourite and one can see the reflected glamour of his dramatised archaeology not only in romantic works like the Brattle Square church but in the solid, purposeful Cheney Building at Hartford, which Mr. Hitchcock describes as "one of the very finest buildings in the world dating from the mid-seventies."

Richardson's best work was done round about 1880-81. To that period belong several of the small memorial libraries, with their stressed horizontality and low Syrian arches. Sever Hall and Austin Hall at Harvard date from 1878 and 1881, respectively; both are well massed and full of thoughtful detail, and both are characterised by that arbitrariness of composition (for instance, the oddly truncated pedimental feature at Sever Hall) which makes Richardson at once so much more intriguing and so much less "easy to look at" than his accomplished neo-grec successors. The formidable gate lodge at North Easton, built of boulders, "like a great glacial moraine made habitable," also belongs to this central period. It is a memorable work; not merely because of its incredible *noli me tangere* surface but because it epitomises that abrupt, masculine originality which is to be found in everything Richardson did, but which is rarely unalloyed with less attractive qualities.

Richardson was a really great figure in the architectural world of the nineteenth century. It is a mistake to think of him merely as the "father" of Sullivan and the "grandfather" of Lloyd Wright. He was more than a mere proto-modern, and his art, especially in such buildings as the old Marshall Field store and the Glessner house, Chicago, has more than an evolutionary interest. And to this very remarkable man Mr. Hitchcock has done justice. His book is extremely able both as a work of scholarship and of criticism. Very few writers possess international erudition of the calibre displayed in Mr. Hitchcock's early chapters, where he discusses the architectural background of Richardson's student days. The illustrations are comprehensive and of special value in that they include scarce photographs of demolished buildings; and as a specimen of sound, modern production the book is a real credit to its sponsors. JOHN SUMMERSON [A.]

\*The Architecture of H. H. Richardson and His Times, by Henry Russell Hitchcock, Jr. 4to, xxiv+311 pp.+145 plates. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1936. Price, 30s.

## DOWNLAND

THE ENGLISH DOWNLAND, by H. J. Massingham. 8vo. viii.+116 pp.+130 plates. London: Batsford. 1936. 7s. 6d.

The first volume in the Face of Britain series was on Scotland; this, the second volume, is on the Downlands, the chief and peculiar treasure of Southern England. The southerner can boast of many things, the domestic homeliness of his orchards and fields and parklands, of his West Country moors, the Cornish coast and of numberless quiet glories, most of which, it must be confessed, can be matched or excelled by similar scenes elsewhere. Of his downlands only can he speak as the possessor of a jewel whose like cannot be found here in Great Britain or abroad.

Few people, as Mr. Massingham sadly emphasises, can pretend to know more than the barest outlines which are glimpsed as their cars rush by on the bold straight roads which the motorists do not even know were built not for them but for their ancient forebears. Even those who, in the modern craze for "hiking," step over the borders of the roadway to cut across country do so with scant respect and little understanding of the land they walk on, its geology, its history and its flora and fauna. The villages give beer and tea, but the passers-by, even if they think them beautiful, see with no understanding of what makes them beautiful.

There is a small community of people that knows and understands the Downs and of these Mr. Massingham is evangelist. The only trouble is that he knows and loves so much that, on his own confession, the one hundred and twenty pages that he has been allowed are too few to allow him to express his ideas as broadly as he would like. He has tried, not with complete success, to cram his generous quart of knowledge into this pint pot, with the result that the book is not easy to read, and, though this is perhaps a virtue, exasperating because on every page almost we want to call out "Stop, don't go on so fast!" In reading it one is faced with the dilemma of trying to fill out Mr. Massingham's suggestive detail as one reads, by reference to pictures and maps, or of bustling through so as to get a general picture. The first is the method certainly to adopt. All these recent Batsford books have been richly illustrated and none perhaps more so than this one, so the picture problem is in part solved. (It would, perhaps, have added to the reader's convenience if figure numbers had been given in the text.) The maps, however, are most inadequate and most readers will be well advised to sit with the Ordnance  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and the geological survey beside them; it was probably impossible to provide more complete maps than those in the book, which do at all events give a general outline of the Downlands. Mr. Massingham's plan has been to open with a fine, broad, enthusiastic description of the chalk country, and then to deal in order with Wiltshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Berkshire and the Downs of the east. He touches on their geology, the people past and present, the vegetation, the pathways and roads, the buildings and the general landscape values. In everything he says he shows that he knows well what he is talking about and, on the architectural side, is informative and suggestive. In dealing with buildings he vents his spleen on the vandalism of destroyers and those who build without sympathy for local materials and landscape. In all it is an excellent book, one of which the publishers can be proud, not only for having found Mr. Massingham to write it but for the generosity of the one hundred and thirty perfect photographs. They alone would be worth buying for seven shillings and sixpence.

As an aside: it was delightful to find on the last page but one reference to two places on the Norfolk chalk—the Great and Little Massinghams. Breed will count. If the author's ancestors came in some distant century from Norfolk, it must have been from the Great Massingham.

## HOUSES IN JAPAN

THE LESSON OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE, by Jiro Harada. 4to. 191 pp. London: Studio. 1936. 30s.

The lesson of Japanese architecture has a different meaning for the author of this delightful book and Mr. C. G. Holme, its editor. As befits the presiding genius of the Studio, Mr. Holme has a didactic purpose in presenting Mr. Harada's book. He gives it to us, we are almost made to feel, not because we shall find the pictures lovely to look at, nor because we may find some detached pleasure in reading Mr. Harada's history and descriptions, but because, as modern builders, we shall find here something to our advantage. He sees, as others have seen before, that Japanese domestic architecture has a factual as well as a spiritual lesson for people in Western Europe: that Japan can be to the modern Englishmen as Rome was to his ancestors. As the Palladians or, later, Adam picked the bones of Rome to find plan and decorative features to incorporate in their buildings, so we can make a livelier contact with the standardisation, variety in unity, conformity to a mode of living, connection with nature, simplicity, and, of course, usefulness to purpose "of Japanese building. If this is Mr. Holme's purpose, it is one that interprets well our needs and our achievements. Without conscious imitation, or even spiritual contacts, much modern architecture has developed in a way that shows definite affinity, in plan particularly, with Japanese work. Mr. Holme has used Mr. Harada as the vehicle of his didactic purpose, for Mr. Harada, who is of the Imperial Household Museum, Tokyo, would probably say he did not much care about any "lesson" that the buildings he understands so well may have for Europeans. He writes about and illustrates Japanese buildings from the earliest times until to-day as an historian, not as a preacher. The book is, perhaps, all the better for that.

The text is divided into an historical survey in which the various influences from Chinese and other foreign sources, religious cults and social life successively affected the design of Japanese dwellings; a chapter of general observations on construction and the principles of design, and a chapter on the house to-day. They are concisely and clearly written.

Japanese house building is the perfect example of building entirely integrated with life. Nothing is added that is not exactly or humanly related to a spiritual or physical element of Japanese living. There are no extraneous decorative elements. The elements of structure are no more thrust forward than decorative elements. The only reason why modern Europeans have not succeeded in producing an architecture comparable in "virtue" to that of Japan is because we have not yet learnt the lessons of Japanese living; though most of us, perhaps, could hardly acknowledge with truth that we have tried. In the meantime, while we battle with the uncertainty of our muddled lives, we can be grateful to the Studio for introducing such an informative book on a subject of such value.



## Review of Periodicals

*Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about prices and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.*

### SCHOOLS

BYGGE KUNST (OSLO). 1936. October. P. 205.  
Competition results for large school, Oslo; won by Munthe-Kass. Multi-storied building with very complete equipment and accommodation.

BUILDER. 1936. 13 November. P. 933.  
Grammar School for girls, Southampton, by H. C. Hollis [F.] and F. J. Amott, for 550 girls.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD (AMSTERDAM). 1936. 14 November. P. 473.

School at Heerlen en Hoensbroek, a characteristic modern Dutch brick building, an interesting reference.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1936. November. P. 132.  
Lady Bauls Council School, Ruislip, by W. T. Curtis and H. W. Burchett [F. and A.].

THE BUILDER. 1936. 27 November. P. 1039.  
South-East Essex Technical College, Barking, by J. Stuart [F.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1936. 13 November. P. 204.

Masaryk Students' Hostel, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Dormitories, studios, social rooms, etc.

### MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

JOURNAL OF INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE ARCHITECTS (TOKYO). 1936. October. P. 1072.

Museums. Articles on investigation of temperature and humidity conditions in museums. Also on day—and artificial—illumination of pictures.

ARCHITETTURA. 1936. October. P. 487.  
Florence industrial arts exhibition.

PENCIL POINTS. 1936. November. P. 609.

The World's Fair at New York. Its theme and its designers.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1936. No. 6.  
Competition designs for a new museum.

### LIBRARIES

THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL. 1936. 26 November. P. 735.  
Extension to the Public Library, Scarborough, by J. Paton Watson and G. W. Anderson, assistant.

### SPORTS BUILDINGS

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1936. 12 November.  
Swimming-bath and gymnasium in Mannesmannröhren-Werke, by Hans Vöth.

### OFFICES

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURE. 1936. November. P. 48.

Dental Offices, Melrose, Massachusetts, by R. B. Wills and H. A. Stubbins.

THE BUILDER. 1936. 20 November. P. 999.  
Reproductions of the four winning designs of the Competition for a Standard Ticket and Parcels Office for British Railways.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1936. 13 November. P. 201.

Pilkington Brothers' glass works offices, Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster, by T. H. Johnson & Son [F.A.].

### SHOPS

THE ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL. 1936. 26 November. P. 741.  
A review of small retail shops, with an analysis of the many aspects governing the plan.

### TRANSPORT BUILDINGS

ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA. 1936. October. P. 229.

Elmas Airport, Cagliari, Sardinia.

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1936. 15 November. P. 124.

Le Touquet Airport. Terminal building and clubhouse, by L. Quérelart.

THE BUILDER. 1936. 27 November. P. 1047.  
Design for a bus and coach terminal station for Liverpool, by P. E. A. J. Marshall.

### INDUSTRIAL

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1936. 12 November.

Large metal tube foundry, Mannesmannröhren-Werke, by Hans Vöth. (See also Sports Buildings.)

### YOUTH HOSTEL

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1936. 5 November. Suppl. 45.

Large youth hostel, Detmold, by Prölss and Euler.

### HOSPITALS, ETC.

BUILDING (SYDNEY, N.S.W.). 1936. 12 September. P. 17.  
Gloucester House, addition to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, by Stephenson, Meldrum and Turner [F.]. 150 beds.

ARCHITETTURA ITALIANA. 1936. October. P. 225.  
Capodimonte Sanatorium, by A. d'Albora. An interesting modern building.

BYGGE KUNST (OSLO). 1936. October. P. 200.  
Article on hospital planning by Swedish engineer, Hjalmar Cederstrom.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1936. 9 November. P. 702.  
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, alterations and additions, including dissecting room, lecture theatre and biochemistry laboratories.

BUILDER. 1936. 13 November. P. 946.  
Maternity Hospital, Luton, by J. W. Tomlinson [L.] and K. Makepiece-Warne, assistant. 24 beds and able to deal with 400-500 patients per annum.

### THEATRES

WERK (ZURICH). 1936. November.  
Special Theatre number. Article on history and development, illustrating recent theatres and stage settings. Some information on theatre seats.

DE 8 EN OPBOUW (AMSTERDAM). 1936. 14 November.  
A study for an ideal theatre by H. Mastenbroek. All aspects of the plan have been carefully considered.

# Accessions to the Library

1936-1937-II

(Incorporating the conclusion of I)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

*Books presented by publisher for Review marked*

*Books purchased marked*

*\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

R.  
P.

## ARCHITECTURE

### SOCIETIES

Year Books and Annual Reports:  
NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION  
CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

### EDUCATION

BELGIUM: MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE  
Enseignement de l'architecture.—Organisation.—Arrêté royal.  
—Onderwijs, etc. (*In French and Flemish.*)  
pam. 8". Brussels: Moniteur Belge. 1936. *Presented.*

### DESIGN

CURTIS (N. C.)  
Architectural composition.  
3rd ed. 10½". (xxiv) + 287 pp. + pls. Cleveland:  
Jansen. 1935. £1 5s. P.

### HISTORY

STURGIS (RUSSELL) and FROTHINGHAM (A. L.)  
\*A History of architecture.  
Vols. i-ii. 1a. 8o. New York & Lond. 1906-10. *To Loan Library.*  
*Presented by the Architectural Association.*

### KEEN (ARTHUR)

Sketches of Oxted and Limpsfield.  
Part 2. pfo. 12½". text leaflet + 20 guarded pls. n.p. 1936.  
*Presented by the Author [F.].*

### WACKERNAGEL (MARTIN)

Münster. (Deutsche Lande—Deutsche Kunst series.)  
10". 92 pp. Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag. 1931.  
*Presented by Herr Carl Diening.*

### HUNGARY: ROYAL HUNGARIAN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

OF BALATON [DISTRICT]  
A Balaton vidék népének építészete. [Architecture of the people  
in Lake B—district.] (*Introd. in five languages.*)  
10¼". xi + 117 pp. Budapest: Balatoni Intéző, etc. 1936.  
*Presented by the Committee.*

### SCOTT (THOMAS E.)

R.I.B.A. Athens Bursary 1936. Report.  
typescript. 10". 1936.  
*Presented by the Author [F.].*

### HEGE (WALTER), illus.

Olympia. Photographed by W—H—. Described by Gerhart  
Rodenwaldt.  
12". 54 pp. + 94 pls. Lond.: Sidgwick & Jackson.  
1936. (£1 1s.) P.

### CARRINGTON (R. C.)

Pompeii.  
7½". xii + 198 pp. + xxiv pls. and folding map.  
Oxford: Clarendon. 1936. 10s. 6d. R.

### RIVOIRA (G. T.)

Le Origini della architettura lombarda.  
\*English trans. Lombardic architecture, etc. Trans. by G. McN.  
Rushforth. Re-edited etc.  
2 vols. 11¼". Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1933.  
*Presented by Lady Oman. Releases a set for Loan Library.*

### LANCASTER (OSBERT)

\*Progress at Pelvis Bay.  
7¾". vi + 68 pp. Lond.: John Murray. 1936. 3s. 6d.  
R. & P.

### NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

\*Modern architecture. International exhibition.  
10". 200 pp. New York. 1932.  
*Presented (2) by the Museum.*

### LE CORBUSIER, pseud., and JEANNERET (PIERRE)

\*Le Corbusier et P—J—, Oeuvre complète de 1929-1934.  
Willy Boesiger, ed. Introd. and text by L—C—.  
9¼" × 11¼". 207 pp. Zürich: Girsberger. 1935.  
(£2 2s. for £1 1s.) P. *To Loan Library.*

### CLAS AND CLAS, architects

Ferry & Clas. Alfred C. Clas. Clas: Shepherd and Clas.  
Clas & Clas. 1890 inc. 1936. (*No text.*)  
11¾". pls. [?Milwaukee. 1936.] *Presented.*

### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

#### CHARLES I, King of England

By the King. A Proclamation concerning Buildings, and Inmates,  
within the Cité of London, and Confines of the same.—Given at  
the Court at White-Hall, . . . in the first yeere of His Maiesties  
[Charles I's] Reigne &c. (*Mainly in black-letter.*)  
broadside folio, 4 sheets (unbound). 2 May 1625. (£4.) P.

#### FARNHAM, Urban District

\*Byelaws, &c.  
1934. *Presented. Copy for Loan Library.*

#### HIGBIE (H. H.)

Architectural and natural lighting analysis. Reprinted from . . .  
Lighting calculations.  
9". (iii) pp. + loose folding diags. New York: John Wiley;  
Lond.: Chapman & Hall. 1934. 10s. R.

#### RIVAROLA (J. V.)

Financiación y economía de edificios.  
7". xi + 142 pp. Buenos Ayres. 1936.  
*Presented by the Author [Hon. Corr. Mem.].*

#### LANGLEY (BATTY)

The Measurer's jewel etc.  
12mo. London. 1742. (£1.) P.  
The London prices of bricklayers materials and works, etc.  
2nd ed. 8o. London. 1750. (£1 10s.) P.

#### CLARKE (JOHN J.)

Outlines of local government of the United Kingdom (and the  
Irish Free State).  
12th ed. 7¼". x + 350 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1936. 5s. P.

### BUILDING TYPES

#### (CIVIL)

#### GLASGOW: OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS

Annual report for 19[35-]36.  
1936. R.

**SHARP (C. B.)**

The Planning of town halls. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)

typescript and *Reprod.* 13". 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

**EVANS (Sir ARTHUR)**

The Palace of Minos at Knossos.—Index to The Palace &c. By Joan Evans. With special sections . . . by Sir A.—E.—, 10". Lond.: Macmillan. 1936. £1 11s. 6d. R.

**SWEDISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY**

\*—s architects' office.  
1935. *Presented. Extra copy for Loan Library.*

**HERTLEIN (HANS)**

Das Schaltwerk hochhaus in Siemensstadt.  
11½". 96 pp. Berlin: Wasmuth. [193—.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

Siemensbauten. Neue fabrik- und verwaltungsgebäude wohlfahrtsanlagen des Siemenskonzerns.  
2nd ed. 12½". 127 pp.+double pls. Berlin: Wasmuth. [193—.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

Der Wernerwerk hochbau in Siemensstadt.

11½". 94 pp. Berlin: Kurstwissenschaft. [193—.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

**HAUGHAN (J. H.)**

Combined institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis.  
typescript. 10"×8". [1935 or —36.]  
*Presented by the Author [A.].*

**BROWN (C. C.)**

A Thesis on prisons. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)  
typescript and D. 13". 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

**OLIVER (BASIL)**

\*The Modern public house.  
1934. 1s. *Extra copy for Loan Library.*

**TURNER (PHILIP J.)**

\*The Old English inn.  
pam. 40. Montreal. 1928.  
*Presented (2) by the Author [F.].*

**MARCH (WERNER)**

Bauwerk reichsportfeld. Photos. by Charlotte Rohrbach.  
12". 46 pp.+70 pls.+folding plan. Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag. 1936. (10s. 6d.) P.

**PRETSELL (J. M.)**

The Game of bowls past and present. [With construction of a bowling green, p. 168.]  
80. Lond. 1908.  
*Presented by Mr. Walter Cave [F.] per the Architectural Association.*

**NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**

Exposition architecture. (Bulletin, iv, 3, Jan.)  
pam. 9½". New York. 1936. *Presented by the Museum.*

**OFFICE TECHNIQUE POUR L'UTILISATION DE L'ACIER**

Un Nouveau grand palais des expositions. [Competition designs.]  
21". 164 pp. (mostly pls.). [Paris. 1935.] R.  
Copy No. 571.

(RELIGIOUS)

**D'AGNEL (G. ARNAUD)**

L'Art religieux moderne.  
2 vols. (not differentiated). Grenoble: Arthaud. [1936.]  
12s. 6d. the 2. P.

**IPSWICH: ST. PETER'S CHURCH**

Saint Peter's Church and Wolsey's Gate, Ipswich.  
pam. 5½". 2 inserted pls. n.p. 1935.

**STREETEN (A. H.)**

A Short history of the church of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich.  
pam. 6½". Lond. & Glos.: British Pubg. Co. [193—.] 6d.  
—Both presented by Miss J. Lumsden.

**OFFICE OF WORKS: DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS**

Official guides:—  
Warkworth Hermitage, Northumberland. C. H. Hunter Blair and H. L. Honeyman.  
1936. 2d.  
*Presented by Mr. H. L. Honeyman [L.].*

(EDUCATIONAL)

**MIDDLESEX County Council: EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

\* Report of delegation on their visit to continental technical institutions.  
10½". 43 pp.+pls. [Lond.] 1936.  
*Presented (2) by the Committee.*

**MOND NICKEL Company**

Research & Development Department Laboratory, Birmingham.  
11". 35 pp. [B'ham. 1936.] R.

**WASHINGTON: FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY**

The F— S— L—, W—. [Text by various authors.]  
10½". 39 pp.+36 pls. Amherst: Trustees of A— College.  
1933. (\$2.50) *Presented by the Library.*

**FREER (P.)**

Library planning with particular reference to the University of the Witwatersrand Library. (From South African Libraries, Jan.)  
pam. 10". 1934. *Presented by the Author.*

**WITWATERSRAND, University of the**

The Library. U— of the W—. (By G.E.P. From South African Architectural Record, Apl.)  
pam. 11½". 1934. *Presented. Damaged.*

(DOMESTIC)

**BRITISH COLUMBIA: TIMBER COMMISSIONER, London**

Timber houses and how to build them.  
pam. 8½". Lond. [193—.] R.

**ARTARIA (PAUL)**

Schweizer holzhäuser.  
8½". 127 pp. Bâle: Wepf. 1936. (6s.) P.

**LING (A. G.)**

Peasant architecture in the northern provinces of Spain. (Essay Medal, 1936.)  
2 vols. typescript+D.+Phot.+postcards. 13". 1935.  
*Presented by the Author.*

**OFFICE OF WORKS: DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS**

Official guides:—  
Dunstanburgh Castle, Northumberland. C. H. Hunter Blair and H. L. Honeyman.  
1936. 6d.

Norham Castle, Northumberland. C. H. Hunter Blair and H. L. Honeyman.  
1936. 6d.

Warkworth Castle, Northumberland. C. H. Hunter Blair and H. L. Honeyman.  
1936. 6d.

—All presented by Mr. H. L. Honeyman [L.].

**SMITHELLS (ROGER), editor**

\* Modern small country houses.  
11½". viii+192 pp. Lond.: Country Life. 1936.  
15s. R. & P.

## DETAILS, CRAFTS

## BAGENAL (HOPE)

\* The Rationale of the classic. [Constructional origins of Greek architecture.]

pam. 11". n.p. [1936.] R. (2).

## LADE (KARL) and WINKLER (ADOLF)

Die Rabitzarbeiten. etc. [Vaulting.] (Architekt und Bauhandwerk series, heft 3.)

11 3/4". 68 pp.+xii pls. Stuttgart: Hoffmann. [1936.] (10s.) P.

## WICKES (CHARLES)

Memorials of English medieval churches; . . . ecclesiastical steeples of Great Britain. With an introductory essay on ancient ecclesiastical architecture.

21 3/4". Lond. 1857.

Presented by Mr. C. F. Turrill per Mr. W. W. Begley [L.]. Plates loose.

## LADE (KARL) and WINKLER (ADOLF)

Die Stuckarbeiten. etc. [Plasterwork.] (Architekt und Bauhandwerk series, heft 2.)

11 3/4". 64 pp. Stuttgart: Hoffmann. [1936.] (10s.) P.

## DIEHL (CHARLES)

La Peinture byzantine. (Histoire de l'art byzantin series.)

13". 110 pp.+xcvi pls. Paris: Van Oest. 1933. (£2 12s. 6d.) P.

## TAYLOR (I. and J.), pubrs.

Ornamental iron work, or designs etc.

pfo. 11 1/4". 21 pls. only. Lond. n.d.

Presented by Mr. Alfred Booth [A.].

## ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHEOLOGY

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

Rules and syllabuses for examinations in art. 1937 and 1938.

1936. 4d. R.

## SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS Ltd.

Annual report. 1935/36.

1936. R.

## NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

Machine art. [Exhibition.]

10". var. pp.+pls. New York. 1934.

Presented by the Museum.

## VOGEL (J. P.)

Buddhist art in India, Ceylon and Java. Trans. from the Dutch by A. J. Barnouw.

7 1/2". xii+115 pp.+39 pls. (backed). Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1936. 7s. 6d. P.

## READ (HERBERT), editor

\* Surrealism. Contributions by André Breton and others.

8". 251 pp.+96 pls. Lond.: Faber & Faber. 1936. 12s. 6d. P.

## LILLEY (A. E. V.) and MIDGLEY (W.)

\* A Book of studies in plant form with some suggestions for their application to design.

1a. 80. Lond. 1895. To Loan Library.

Presented by Mr. Walter Cave [F.] per the Architectural Association.

## TRUMAN (NEVIL)

Historic costuming.

9 1/2". xii+152 pp.+front.+6 pls. Lond.: Pitman. 1936. 10s. 6d. R.

## MILLET (GABRIEL) and RICE (D. TALBOT)

Byzantine painting at Trebizond. (Courtauld Institute Publications on Near Eastern Art, i.)

11". 182 pp.+lvii pls. Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1936. £2 10s. P.

## ROME: COMMISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA COMUNALE DI ROMA

Bullettino . . . e b— del Museo dell' Impero Romano.

lxii (1934), fasc. i-iv in 1; lxiii (1935), i-iii in 1.

Containing: (lxii) Lehmann-Hartleben (K.). L'Arco di Tito. 1934. -36. R.

## ATHENS: BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY AT ATHENS

Exhibition at the Royal Academy [1936]. Opening ceremony. &c.

pam. 9 3/4". [Lond. 1936.]

Presented (2) by Prof. J. L. Myres.

## BUILDING SCIENCE

## MITCHELL (C. F. and G. A.)

\* Building construction. 2. Advanced.

7 1/4". Lond.: Batsford. [1936.] R. (2) & P.

## NEUFERT (ERNST)

Bau-entwurfslehre &c.

1936. Copy for Loan Library.

## LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Master Builders' handbook and diary, 1936.

1936. 2s. 6d. R.

## STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS AND MECHANICS, REPAIR

## INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Specification for concrete pile-driving. Model clauses with explanatory notes.

pam. 8 1/2". Lond. 1936. 1s. R.

Sessional programme, 1936-1937. Etc.

1936. R.

## WARNES (A. R.)

Notes relative to reparation works.

2nd ed. pam. 8 1/2". n.p. [193-] R.

## MATERIALS

## RIVERS (R. R.)

How to buy timber (including plywood).

7 1/4". xvi+121 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1936. 3s. 6d. P.

## DEWAR (A. H.)

Dry rot. Some experiments in the development, treatment and eradication of dry rot in floors.

pam. 8 1/4". Lond.: Linoleum and Floorcloth Manufacturers' Association. 1933. 1s.

Presented by the Association.

## NARBETH (J. H.)

Can wood be rendered fireproof? etc. (From Journal of Commerce, etc.)

pam. 10". L'pool and Lond. 1932. 3d.

Presented by Mr. E. G. Narbeth.

## SOUTH WESTERN STONE Co.

Portland stone.

narrow 40. Lond. & Portland. 1933.

Presented by Mr. Walter Cave [F.] per the Architectural Association.

## IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

Third report of the Corrosion Committee . . . a Joint Committee of the I— and S— I— and the British I— and S— Federation to the I— and S— Industrial Research Council. (I— and S— I— Special Report No. 8.)

8 1/2". Lond.: The Institute. 1935. R.

Fourth report, etc. (Special report No. 13.) 1936. R.

The Work of the Corrosion Committee. By W. H. Hatfield. (Special report No. 11.)

8 1/2". Lond. 1936. R.

## CONSTRUCTION

## LADE (KARL) and WINKLER (ADOLF)

Die Putzarbeiten. [Cement finishes.] (Architekt und Bauhandwerk, heft 1.)

11 3/4". 80 pp. Stuttgart [1936.] (10s. 6d.) P.



## BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

B.s.s. (706) for sandstone kerbs, channels, quadrants and setts.  
1936. 2s. R.

## SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

BLAKE (E. H.)

Drainage & sanitation.  
5th ed. 1936. 15s. P. *Extra copy for Loan Library.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Public Health Act, 1936. (Circular No. 1576.)  
pam. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1936. R.

## BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

B.s.s. (216) for vulcanised fibre . . . for electrical purposes.  
1936. 2s. R.

WILCOX (C. J.)

Heating and ventilating engineering. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.)  
typescript & D. 13". 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

## COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL

Smoke abatement with solid fuel. (Technical Dept. Bulletin No. 6.)  
pam. 8½". Lond. 1936. 6s. R.

BRETT (T. J.)

Air conditioning—design and construction of ducts.  
8½". vi+226 pp. Chicago: American Technical Society.  
1936. (12s.) P.

CONSTABLE (J. E. R.)

The Effect of an acoustically absorbent lining upon the sound-insulation value of a double partition. (*From Physical Society Proc.*, vol. 48.)  
pam. 10¼". Camb. 1936.  
*Presented by the Author.*

## TOPOGRAPHY

## GUIDE BOOKS

[24: topographical, including the British Isles, Sicily and Malta; and architectural, including almshouse, churches, cathedrals, abbey, castle, and country house.]  
24 books and pamphlets. 1873-1920.  
*Presented by Mr. H. Healey [A.].*

SHARP (THOMAS)

\* English panorama.  
8¾". 125 pp.+55 pls. Lond.: J. M. Dent. 1936.  
7s. 6d. R. & P.

CLUNN (HAROLD)

The Face of the home counties etc. Photographs by J. Dixon-Scott, Will Taylor and the author.  
10". xii+562 pp.+pls. Lond.: Simpkin Marshall.  
1936. 7s. 6d. P.

BRIGGS (M. S.)

Freiburg [-im-Breisgau] and the Black Forest.  
6¾". viii+305 pp. (incl. pls.)+2 folding maps. Lond.: John Miles. 1936. R.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

ROBERTSON (MANNING)

Dun Laoghaire [near Dublin]. The history, scenery and development of the district.  
11". (vi)+77 pls.+3 folding pls. Dun Laoghaire: Corp'n.; Dublin 1936. 2s. 6d. R.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL: TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Air planning in the county of Essex. By Norman & Dawbarn.  
13". (ix)+69 pp.+map in pocket. Lond.: Whitehead Morris. 1936.  
*Presented by the County Council.*

SIMON (A. P.)

Manchester made over. Lucy Redford, ed.  
8½". xiii+106 pp.+2 folding plans. Lond.: P. S. King. 1936. 6s. *Presented.*

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT: LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Report . . . on Charing Cross Bridge.  
pam. 13¼". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1936. 6d. R.

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND [Memoranda.]

No. 41. Trees and amenity. Langley Taylor.  
pam. 8½". Lond. 1936. R.

DOUGILL (WESLEY)

\* The English coast. Its development and preservation. Incorporating notes on the Northumberland coast. (Council for the Preservation of Rural England.)  
9¾". 44 pp. [Lond.] 1936. 1s. 6d.  
*Presented (2) by the Author, B.A.R.C. [A.].*

## DRAWINGS

WARWICK

Street view showing Shire Hall, County Gaol, and St. Mary's Church.—Streetfield, del. J. Walker and J. Grieg, sc.  
(Framed.) E. 1801.  
*Presented by Mr. L. Edgar Stephens, Clerk to the Warwickshire County Council.*

CHURCHES

Ferry Drayton, Bisley, Pyrford; Woking, churchyard bed-board.  
3 signed A. C. B. 4 Ink D. 1885-86, and n.d.  
*Presented by Lady Gomme.*

LONDON BRIDGE

St. Thomas's Chapel, int. G. Vertue, sc.  
(2 views on 1 sheet.) E. 1744. (5s.) P.

BARRY (E. M.)

[Details, chiefly mediæval.]  
Pencil and ink D., mounted on 35 sheets, and 10 loose. 1847, -49, and undated.  
*Presented by Mr. D. S. Robertson [Hon. A.].*

KINGSTON, Jamaica

[Town plans.] C. Lilly, planner. Michael Hay, del. (of one).  
Phot. of plans, 2 sheets. [? 17—.]  
*Presented by Major H. C. Corlette [F.].*

[MARTINEAU (EDWARD)]

[Sketches. France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Germany, and Belgium.]  
208 sheets in 2 fo. albums. 1849-51.  
*Presented by the Executors of Mrs. Turner.*

RICHARDSON (C. J.)

[Details, chiefly early renaissance, English; also encaustic tiles and inlaid marble.]  
Sketch book. 8o. [18—.]  
*Presented by Mr. D. S. Robertson [Hon. A.].*

WYATT (JAMES) and WYATT, afterwards WYATVILLE (Sir JEFFRY)

Ashridge, Herts.  
Several hundred drawings, mostly working drawings. [1808-20.]  
*Presented by the S.P.A.B. through the A.G.R.C.*

## MAPS

ORDNANCE SURVEY

Map. 1" = 1 mile, Popular edition. Special sheet: Southampton [Hampshire].

Map. 6" = 1 mile, Town map [uncoloured]: Southampton.  
Map, folded. 1928.  
Map, folded. 1934 (1935).

## MODEL

MODEL

Miniature — of a small house, in box c. 3"×3"×3".  
*Presented by Mr. Walter Pamphilon [L.].*

## Correspondence

### THE HUNDRED NEW TOWNS ASSOCIATION

23 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

1.12.36.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—As one who has for many years been publicly advocating the building of cottages at considerably higher density than the maximum of 12 to the acre, which is now permitted, I should be glad if you would allow me to make a few comments upon the paper which was read by Miss Elizabeth Denby before the Royal Institute of British Architects on 16 November.

The subject has for several weeks been a topical one by reason of the fact that on 22 October at the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, the President of the British Legion opened an Exhibition, entitled "Forbidden Houses: Designed for 'The Gentlemen of the Slums.'" This Exhibition, organised by the Ex-Service Men's Group of the Hundred New Towns Association, received a favourable notice in your issue of 7 November. It may, perhaps, interest your readers if I quote a few sentences from the leaflet which describes the Exhibition.

"Existing building regulations permit and encourage, on the one hand, cottages in 'open development' expressing a suburban snobbishness alien to the sociable temperament of the wage-earners and, on the other hand, blocks of tenements which have been described by their occupants as half-way between a workhouse and a prison."

The Ex-Service Men's Group of the Hundred New Towns Association has been at pains to ascertain what the slum-dwellers really want, which is a very different thing from what some of the housing experts would think that they ought to want. The "Forbidden Houses" shown at the Housing Centre are rows of cottages in terrace formation, and it is declared that this method of housing is the one which meets with the approval of the wage-earners. It is further stated that, "Although the houses represent a standard of accommodation even higher than that which is prescribed by the Ministry of Health in the new regulations of January 1937, they can be planned at a density which makes it possible for them to be built on the expensive sites now being occupied by tenements."

A large number of people have already visited this Exhibition and the Ex-Service Men's Group of the Hundred New Towns Association have had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Denby there on several occasions. It is all the more gratifying to us, therefore, that the housing policy which she describes as her own, in essentials so closely resembles the one which has been consistently advocated by the Hundred New Towns Association since its formation in 1933, and which has recently been elaborated in great detail at the Housing Centre.

While agreeing with Miss Denby that the most practical and also the most popular solution of the housing problem lies in the provision of high-density cottages in street or quadrangular formation, may I question the accuracy of certain figures by which she seeks to support her argument? Those of us who are attempting to present an alternative to the blocks of tenements, so heartily disliked by most of the wage-earners obliged to live in them, can only succeed in this object if

we can actually prove to the satisfaction of the much-abused housing administrator that it is really possible satisfactorily to plan self-contained cottages at the high densities per acre which would enable them to be a substitute for flats in localities where land is very expensive. And here it seems to me that Miss Denby is trying to have the best of both worlds—namely, she argues that it is possible to have cottages with long gardens, even big enough for the growing of vegetables, at 60 to the acre. The illustration on page 68 of your JOURNAL cannot possibly represent nearly so high a density.

If we are to deal "the knock-out blow" to the tenements, however, it will be necessary to plan houses at more than 36 to the acre. In cottages at very high densities, however, we must frankly give up the attempt to supply gardens for vegetable produce. Instead of this we must develop the potentialities of the *roof garden* as a place to be used for drying clothes, the pursuit of hobbies, sun-bathing and the like. As recreational space immediately contiguous to the house, we must accept and make as attractive as we can the *street playground*. On page 69 Miss Denby holds up to opprobrium a little street in which the children seem to me to be extraordinarily happy. The advantage of the street playground is that the children can so easily be called back to their homes as soon as their mothers want them. They are much happier in the street than in the back gardens of the suburbs in "open development," where they are likely to get a severe hiding if they tread on the young cabbages! All we want is nicer streets and an arrangement to exclude the traffic.

In the Forbidden Houses Exhibition we have been taken to task for being so bold as to tackle the interesting problem of providing through ventilation in "back-to-back" houses. Yet these particular examples are not essential to the argument in favour of high-density cottages. A broad-fronted back-to-back house with a roof garden on first floor and well-ventilated stairs (almost a bungalow type) is only 45 to the acre, while some of the houses with the orthodox method of providing through ventilation show a density of as much as 65. The housing experts have no title to forbid us to do a little research!

Terrace houses ranging from 30 to 100 to the acre are shown in this exhibition, including examples with six bedrooms suitable for very large families. One sheet shows a development plan for 25 acres, with four recreational spaces, an elementary school with large playground, nursery schools and clubhouse at a gross density of 30. But to attain this object, the *net* density of the houses and adjacent street playgrounds had to be as much as 60 in some parts of the site.

Everybody will agree with Miss Denby in her desire to provide the slum-dwellers with private or public gardens on ground level. As she herself points out in her illustration on page 68, little gardens can be supplied even at 40 to the acre. On page 51 of the pamphlet "A Hundred New Towns for Britain" a similar plan is shown. This research into the possibility of the high-density terrace house, however, should not prevent us from advocating the major cure for our housing difficulties—that is, *urban decentralisation*.

Yours faithfully,  
A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS [F.]

## RE-HOUSING AND THE PRIVATE ARCHITECT

10 Gray's Inn Square,  
London, W.C.1

25.11.36.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—In her address on the slum-dweller's point of view Miss Denby has performed a valuable service in challenging accepted ideas and making us re-think our premises, even though we may not entirely agree with some of her conclusions. There seems no reason why some at least of the re-housing on semi-urban sites should not be in the form of two to three story terrace schemes, a type of development which has come into disfavour more because of what it has in some instances been allowed to develop into than because of its intrinsic drawbacks.

But my object in claiming your space is not so much comment on the address as on a remark by Mr. Silkin, who is reported as saying that "it is up to the architectural profession to make sure that any passer-by can distinguish between working-class flats and barracks." My point is that the profession as a whole gets very little chance to do anything in the matter.

In this great national campaigning against the slums the practising architect has practically no opportunity for making any contribution to the problem. I am not in any way belittling the work of the official architects—particularly those at County Hall, who have set a high standard to the rest of the country in the quality of their designs—but I do suggest that in a national rebuilding campaign on the scale now contemplated there are manifest advantages in enlisting the services of both sections of the profession.

The L.C.C. appear to have taken this view when, about eighteen months ago, they decided to employ private architects on some of their schemes, but to the best of my knowledge only three smallish jobs were put out as a result.

It seems a matter of some interest to the profession in general why the policy was not continued. Did the work

done in this way cost more to build and, if so, had the architects concerned clear instructions as to cost? I am quite unable to believe that prices for the same standard of accommodation would be higher because the buildings had been designed by private architects. As one of the latter I feel we are owed an explanation, even though it may prove an unpalatable one.

Yours faithfully,

F. L. JACKMAN [A.]

## JUNIOR MEMBERS COMMITTEE

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I have been asked to reply, on behalf of the Junior Members Committee, to points raised in letters to the JOURNAL from Mr. Livesay and Mr. Henniker.

It should be remembered that the terms of reference of the Committee indicated three lines of work. These were: to assist other committees of the Institute; to arrange the Informal General Meetings; and to keep the Council informed of the interests and activities of junior members of the Institute.

During the first year of the Committee's existence, last year, its time was fully taken up in work under the first two headings. Little was done under the third, except for the work of the students' sub-committee on architectural education.

The Committee intends to devote a large part of its energies this year to developing contact with junior members all over England, so as to be able properly to fulfil its function. The appropriate lines of work are being considered at present, and very shortly a more detailed statement will be issued.

In the meantime, letters such as Mr. Livesay's and Mr. Henniker's are helpful and stimulating, and the Committee hopes that many more junior members will express their views in letters to the JOURNAL, or direct to the Committee.

RICHARD DAVIES,  
Acting Hon. Secretary,  
Junior Members Committee.

## R.I.B.A. CONCERT

Programme of Concert at the R.I.B.A. on 14 December 1936 at 8.15 p.m.

## 1. PIANO SOLOS:

Sarabande, Rameau (1683-1764) .. .. . arr. Godowsky  
Toccata from Sonata, No. 6, *Paradies* (1710-1792)  
Aufschwung, Op. 12 .. .. . Schumann

LEONARD RANDALL

## 2. SONGS:

Die Forelle (Schubert) .. .. . } Schubert  
Gretchen am Spinnrade .. .. . }  
(from Goethe's "Faust") .. .. . }  
Clair de Lune (Paul Verlaine) .. .. . Fauré  
L'Invitation au Voyage (Baudelaire) .. .. . Duparc  
Ständchen (A. F. von Schack) .. .. . Richard Strauss

ELIZABETH BEST

## 3. PIANO SOLOS:

Amberley Wild Brooks .. .. . John Ireland  
Allemande (from Suite, Op. 24) .. .. . Dohnanyi  
Prelude in G minor, Op. 23, No. 5 .. .. . Rachmaninoff

LEONARD RANDALL

## 4. SONGS:

Who is Sylvia? .. .. . Arthur K. Duff  
O Mistress Mine .. .. . Benjamin Dale  
By a Bier Side (Masefield) .. .. . C. Armstrong Gibbs  
Young Love Lies Sleeping (Christina Rossetti)

Arthur Somervell  
Malcolm Davidson

A Christmas Carol (Masefield)  
AILWYN BEST

## 5. DUETS:

My Dearest, My Fairest .. .. . } Purcell  
("Pausanias the Betrayer") .. .. . } (1658-1695)  
Let Us Wander, Not Unseen .. .. . }  
Ich Denke Dein (Goethe) .. .. . Schumann

ELIZABETH AND AILWYN BEST  
At the Piano: IRVIN HINCHLIFFE

Any members of the Institute who are interested in music in any way, and who would like to join in the activities of the Musical Society, are asked to write to either of the honorary secretaries, Miss Alice Ashley, 20 Froggnal Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3, and Mr. Patrick Wilson, Redwing, Townsend Drive, St. Albans, Herts.

## Obituary

WALTER JOHN NASH MILLARD

I have been asked to write a short note of my memories of my old master, Walter Millard. In doing so I call to mind happy pupilage days at 5 Bloomsbury Square, spent under the wise tuition of one of the best of masters, who was a born teacher. This quality he possibly inherited from his father, as also his faculty for writing excellent prose.

During my pupilage days I had also the inestimable opportunity of evening work at his atelier, which he conducted in Heddon Street, Regent Street. Not only myself, his fortunate pupil, but all those who enjoyed his advice and guidance there will recall his unflinching courtesy and interest in their work, and his gentle criticisms, often given with a charming diffidence which did not abate their correctness.

Millard's atelier was well known through his teaching and critical faculties, and it became recognised as a model upon which to conduct such work. It was the forerunner of the Architectural Association Schools, so that when these were founded he was consulted about their organisation. Shortly after the Association launched its educational work, as Millard's only wish was the furtherance of architectural education, he did not feel it right to continue the atelier, and so what I believe to have been the only private architectural atelier in this country at that time was abandoned in favour of the larger venture of the Association, and I believe that most of the properties and casts at the atelier found their way to the Association. From this private experiment by Millard most other architectural schools have derived, so it was the precursor and ancestor of them all.

One recalls the happy and diligent evenings spent at the atelier, and the good companions one met—A. B. Mitchell, W. L. Lucas, A. Dunbar Smith, Cecil C. Brown, A. McGarrill-Hogg and hosts of other keen men. One cannot help mentioning that extraordinary confrere and support of Millard, W. G. B. Lewis. Millard derived from G. E. Street's office, Lewis was from William Burges'. He was red-haired and bearded, and was the keenest of medievalists. He looked exactly like some figure from an early MS., the very incarnation of an ancient Master Builder, especially when he donned a working overall of genuine 13th-century pattern. I so much admired this sensible overall that I one day borrowed it to put to the profane use of fancy dress. Whereupon Lewis produced a better one, and I was toggled out by him with the other garments to go with it. Lewis' energy was amazing, and his insistence on constructional detail was something one can never forget. Millard was also a constructor, and although he allowed one flights of fancy in design, these were always controlled by the essential factor of sound and logical construction. Thus, most of the men who were welded into shape in his atelier were well equipped for their professional career and the oversight of building work.

After my articles, I continued in Millard's service as draughtsman. As his practice was growing he had removed

to 10 Gray's Inn Square, where I had as companion, among others, A. Dunbar Smith. F. Winton Newman and H. V. Ashley followed later.

Millard at this time was a bachelor, but somewhat late in life he married Miss Mary Pryce, the sister of his architectural friend, T. E. Pryce. They came to live at Hitchin, where I was then residing, and where it was not long before he obtained some local commissions.

Millard was a keen archaeologist, and in the surrounding churches he found a subject for this particular bent. It was my lot and pleasure to assist him in measuring up several of these buildings, and prepare the plans for him. His principal point in dealing with them was their development, and many were the occasions on which we discussed far into the night the particular church under review. There can be no doubt that he contributed a great deal of sound and accurate knowledge on the subject to the local Archaeological Society's publications and to the press, but so diffident was he of his own opinions that he was frequently in correspondence with his friend, John Bilson, F.S.A., of Hull, and others before reading his paper in public. His delivery was such that he held his audience, and his explanations were couched in words all could understand, with an avoidance of pedantry and technical terms.

Millard did not seek publicity, though he served on the R.I.B.A. Council and Committees; but for some reason sufficient to himself, he delayed accepting Fellowship of the Institute for several years. He was content to practise quietly, with time to pursue his archaeological studies and reading. At one time he was Editor of the *A.A. Sketch Book*, and his corrections on the proofs of the drawings to be published show his keenness of observation and desire for accuracy. He was also connected with the old Architectural Illustration Society.

Millard was a most facile sketcher and water-colourist. He was a Pugin Student and R.A. travelling student, and his numerous sketch books were an enthralling record of foreign and home travel, which one delighted to study. Somehow or other he had a wonderful knack of noting and getting at the essentials of his subject without spoiling the artistic effect of his sketch, so one was not left in doubt as to how any particular architectural effect was produced. As a water-colourist he, perhaps, saw too much; imbued with artistry though he was, even in this work he remembered his calling was that of a constructor.

Though his architectural work was always scholarly and refined, latterly this structural characteristic became more evident in it. The technician tends to supersede the artist, at least to a lesser man this seems to be the trend of his mind.

Millard's great undertaking at Hitchin was the repair and renovation of the West Tower of St. Mary's Church; it is a cleverly executed piece of work, resulting in perpetuating a structure which in the course of its history has undergone calamity after calamity, and in doing so he has revealed a great deal of that history for all to see. Upon its completion one felt a little unsympathetic towards it, but time has mellowed the steps he took, which were evidently and obviously constructional, and the building is becoming vested with the



beauty of age. Various other church repairs at St. Mary's and adjacent village churches, an addition to Hitchin Hospital, together with some houses, and a housing scheme are also due to him.

It is impossible to mention the many who have derived benefit from their friendship or acquaintance with Millard, but one outstanding man who came under his influence at Hitchin is F. L. M. Griggs, R.A. The fact, however, is that Millard was always influencing people, perhaps unknown to himself and them, with his outlook on architectural and kindred matters.

After his retirement from practice, he left Hitchin, and went to live at Welshpool. I do not know whether he has put the great archaeological and architectural knowledge he had accumulated into any tangible form, but it may be hoped it is so. One often pressed him to write a book. He was undoubtedly qualified to do this, for I know but few whose opinion is based on such sound knowledge and experience, and whose viewpoint on such and similar matters is so sane and healthy.

Millard has passed over, but he has left to his and following generations the memory of a charming friend, a sound architect, a competent archaeologist, and last, but not least, a pioneer of architectural education.

GEOFFREY LUCAS [F.]

In the early nineteen-hundreds, Millard was known to many who, like myself, were some 20 to 25 years younger than he was. We were deep in things connected with the Architectural Association (then at Tufton Street), and not least with its "Sketch Book." Rather later, Gerald Horsley, another older man, gave his wise counsel ungrudgingly to the editing of the Sketch Book. At one time Millard was one of the editors, but at the time I am writing of, he was always ready to help, a personality of no little power in all such efforts. He was always cool and measured in his views, at times even inclined to be sarcastic, but it was a

kindly sarcasm which had its roots in a hatred of sham. He was, indeed, passionately interested in the young and their activities, and only hit at their exuberances when he thought it was for their good. He was a constant attender and spokesman at all open meetings of the A.A., when stimulating topics were being treated, and I can hardly imagine the Association at that time without him.

Though he might have sought Institute preference, I really believe he preferred to march with the young, perhaps seeing something more vital in serving as a bridge between their striving after expression and the sincerities he was brought up in and held to, tenaciously. One always felt it was the real workers who did not talk too much, like Bodley and Butterfield, that appealed to him most, but he was fully alive to new (and especially Church) work that was being produced. I remember two small expeditions with him. The first was to see the re-decoration of the vaulting and east end of All Saints, Margaret Street, by Mr. Comper. I was rather startled by the vividness of the blue ground in the vaulting, but Millard, after a very critical examination, said it was all right. The result has proved the wisdom of his judgment. The second expedition was to Walter Tapper's new church in Bryanston Street, on which Millard made penetrating, but, on the whole, very appreciative remarks. On such occasions as these his fine, rather ascetic face lit up with enthusiasm, and one could see that here was a man who had worked out these things for himself. He was an accomplished and accurate draughtsman, but in all his sketches and measured drawings the chief note was a mastering practicality and thoroughness. When I was on the look-out for a published diagram to explain vaulting to students, I found Millard's setting out of a vault springer and rib at Netley Abbey, published in the A.A. Sketch Book, to be absolutely satisfying. One thinks of him always as a helper and a friend, and to many other younger men, the depth and sincerity of his character inspired a feeling of respect almost amounting to reverence.

THEODORE FYFE [F.]

## Notes

### APPOINTMENTS VACANT

#### OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT

Applications are invited from qualified Architects for appointment as County Architect. The salary will be £800 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £900 per annum.

The successful applicant will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office and will not be permitted to undertake any other architectural duties whatever, and to enter upon his duties as soon as possible after 1 January 1937.

The post will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass the necessary medical examination.

Particulars of the conditions and terms of the appointment and forms of application may be obtained from, and all completed application forms must be delivered to, F. G. Scott, Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Oxford, not later than 12 December 1936.

### ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

#### TWO APPOINTMENTS VACANT

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Architectural Association School:

- (a) Two Studio Masters, who will each be in charge of 17-20 students and will be responsible to the Principal for these students' work in the School.
- (b) A Lecturer on the principles and details of all methods of construction—a course of about 60-70 lectures.

The appointments are responsible ones, and leave reasonable time for private practice.

Candidates should send the following details: Age, training and experience (including teaching experience, if any), to The Secretary, The Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, not later than Monday, 14 December.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the Public Health Act 1936 (26 Geo. 5 and 1 Edw. 8, Ch. 49) will come into operation on 1 October 1937 (as stated in Section 347 of the Act) and not on 1 October 1936, as stated in Mr. Bernard Dicksee's article on page 94 of the JOURNAL of 21 November.

### SKETCH OF LAKE COMO

The description under the frontispiece of the last JOURNAL did not state that Mr. F. White, who did the sketch of Lake Como, was a fifth year student at the Leeds School of Architecture.

## Membership Lists

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

#### ELECTION: 11 JANUARY 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 11 January 1937. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday 15 December 1936.

#### AS FELLOWS (4)

**JAMES: JOHN CHARLES FREDERICK** [A. 1925], Benskin's Watford Brewery, Ltd., Watford; Russell Lodge, St. Albans Road, Watford. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Herbert Kenchington and H. Colbeck.

**SLOOT: LAMBERT LOUIS THEODORE** [A. 1926], 16 Berkeley Square, W.1; 24 Queen's Gate, Kensington, S.W.7. Proposed by J. E. Dixon Spain, Charles Nicholas and Professor A. E. Richardson.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying examination:—

**LEECH: JOHN**, Rigby House, High Street, Watford; "Garden-side," Devereux Drive, Watford. Proposed by H. Lidbetter, H. Colbeck and Herbert Kenchington.

**TILTMAN: STAVERS HESSELL**, 42 Middle Street, Brighton; 3 St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove. Proposed by Colonel Charles R. B. Godman, R. Goulburn Lovell and John L. Denman.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (27)

**ALBERT: GEORGE GERALD** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Adler House, Terminus Street, East London, S. Africa. Proposed by Howard Robertson, L. H. Bucknell and Verner O. Rees.

**BAILEY: HARRY** [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Hazelwood, Beech Street, Bingley, Yorks. Proposed by Victor Bain, G. H. Foggett and Eric Morley.

**BELL: WILLIAM GEORGE COOPER** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 39 Hunters Grove, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by C. S. White, Julian Leathart and R. E. Enthoven.

**BROWN: ERIC**, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 644 Huddersfield Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Proposed by Clifford Hickson, Norman Culley and C. E. Fox.

**FRANCIS: REGINALD HENRY** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 South Villas, Camden Square, N.W.1. Proposed by C. S. White, Fred. G. Drewitt and Herbert Shepherd.

**HARGRAVE: JOHN HARRISON OSBORNE** [Special Final Examination], Onslow Street, South Perth, Western Australia. Proposed by A. R. L. Wright, W. J. Waldie Forbes and Eustace G. Cohen.

**HODGE: ROBERT COLLINS** [Obtained Diploma in Architecture of the Sydney Technical College and elected Associate member of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 3 Carlisle Street, Bondi, Sydney, New South Wales. Proposed by B. J. Waterhouse, Major-General Sir Charles Rosenthal and Arthur Wm. Anderson.

**JEFFRIES: PHILIP WATERMAN** [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 78 Jesson Road, Walsall, Staffordshire. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and A. T. Butler.

**JEWITT: STEPHEN PAUL** [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 54 Temple Fortune Lane, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Matthew J. Dawson and H. O. Corfiato.

**JONES: JOHN CUTHBERT** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 168 Gloucester Terrace, W.2. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Verner O. Rees and C. S. White.

**LOMAS: JAMES PHILIPPS** [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], "Langroyd," King Edward Road, Onchan, I.O.M. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, F. X. Velarde and Edward R. F. Cole.

**LUNG: LI HIN**, B.Arch.(L'pool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 17 Babington Path, Hong Kong. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and J. E. Marshall.

**MALLOWS: EDWARD WILFRID NASSAU** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Gloucester Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Proposed by C. S. White, P. J. B. Harland and Julian Leathart.

**MOIR: BERKELEY LOWNDES** [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Park Lodge, Cemaes Bay, Isle of Anglesey. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and F. X. Velarde.

**SHERIDAN-SHEDDEN: JOHN RONALD** [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], The Gables, 10 Maes-y-deri, Rhiwbina, Cardiff. Proposed by Edwin Williams, George Weald and Fredk. R. Hioris.

**SMITH: JOSEPH EDWIN** [Final], "Wynroyd," Rossett Drive, Harrogate. Proposed by J. R. White, C. W. C. Needham and Kenneth Ward.

**SMYTH: JOHN CAVENDISH** [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Flat 3, Oldway House, Paignton, S. Devon. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and H. O. Corfiato.

**SPENCER: ALFRED LLOYD** [Final], 6 Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1. Proposed by Edwin Williams, W. Leonard Dowton and Percy L. Browne.

**SWEET: WALLACE GORDON** [Passed five years' joint course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff, and the Architectural Association (London). Exempted from Final Examination], 12 Randolph Gardens, London, N.W.6. Proposed by E. W. Armstrong, Charles Holden and Cameron Kirby.

**THORN: FRANCIS WILLIAM** [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Beech House, Moorgate, Rotherham. Proposed by F. L. Charlton, Victor Bain and B. R. Gribbon.

**TOWNSEND: GEORGE LOUIS STEPHEN** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 2 Highview Gardens, Upminster, Essex. Proposed by C. S. White, Dr. H. V. Lanchester and T. A. Lodge.

**TUCKER: LESLIE JOHN** [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Beechcroft," Wensley Road, Harrogate, Yorks. Proposed by F. L. Charlton, Victor Bain and Blakeley R. Gribbon.

**TURNER: SYDNEY** [Final], 23 Uplands, Beckenham, Kent. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, G. Mackenzie Trench and L. Stuart Stanley.

**WARD: FRANCIS BURDETT (JUNR.)** [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]

- tion], 12 Blake Road, Bounds Green, N.11. Proposed by C. S. White, L. H. Bucknell and Julian Leathart.
- WESTWOOD : NORMAN CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Nutfield, Heath Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Proposed by L. H. Bucknell, the Hon. Humphrey Pakington and P. J. Westwood.
- WILSON : WILLIAM GREGORY [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 47 St. Stephen Road, Bridlington. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and J. E. Marshall.
- WRIGHT : DEREK SELBY, Dip.Arch.(Edin.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 12 Saxe Coburg Place, Edinburgh. Proposed by W. J. Walker Todd, John Begg and L. Stuart Stanley.

## AS LICENTIATES (7)

- COATES : WELLS, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., 15 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1; 18 Yeoman's Row, Brompton Road, S.W.3. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, H. Austen Hall and C. H. James.
- FELTHAM : JOHN WILLIAM, 10 Duke Street, Chelmsford; "Pantiles," Church Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor, G. H. B. Gould and Hugo R. Bird.
- LESTER : PETER FRANK, El Obeid, Kordofan, Sudan; The Mount, Wargrave, Berkshire. Proposed by M. Wheeler, J. A. Gotch and E. B. Hoare.
- RHODES : HERBERT, 90 Deansgate, Manchester; 26 Parsonage Road, Flexton. Proposed by Robert Martin and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- TATTERSFIELD : LEONARD, New Addington, Surrey; 2 Farm Close, West Wickham, Kent. Proposed by A. E. Beswick, E. C. Morgan Willmott and Joseph Addison.
- WALKER : ALBERT HILTON, 90 Deansgate, Manchester; 453 Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester. Proposed by Robert Martin and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- WHITE : CYRIL GEORGE, 25 High Street, Hampton, Middlesex; 58 Manchuria Road, Battersea, S.W.11. Proposed by Horace Charles Fread and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

## ELECTION : 8 FEBRUARY 1937

In accordance with an arrangement made with the Institute of South African Architects the names of the following candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws will be included in the list of candidates for election on 8 February 1937. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting these candidates must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 2 February 1937.

- BARRY : MISS PATRICIA ELIZABETH, B.A.Arch.(Cape Town) [Completed the Degree Course in Architecture at the University of Cape Town, qualifying for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination], "Helaba," Sunny Cove, Fish Hoek, Cape, South Africa. Proposed by F. K. Kendall, H. J. Brownlee and James Morris.
- BRIDGMAN : OLAF ADDISON HEWITT [Completed the Degree Diploma Course in Architecture at the University of Cape Town], West Bank, Oudtshoorn. Proposed by H. J. Brownlee, F. K. Kendall and John Perry.
- DE SMIDT : REGINALD ERNEST [Special Final Examination], "Bramber," St. John's Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, South Africa. Proposed by James Morris, John Perry and H. J. Brownlee.

## ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 2 November 1936.

CORLETTE : JOHN HUBERT CHRISTIAN, 28 Palace Gardens Terrace, London, W.8.

- FISZPAN : JOSEPH, 51, Wellington Road, London, N.W.8.
- FOSTER : ROBERT OSWALD, 70, High Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- ÖEXLE : JOHN SURRIDGE, "Heene," Alderton Hill, Loughton, Essex.
- QUENNELL : RICHARD PAUL, 18 Mecklenburg Square, London, W.C.1.
- ROFF : WALTER CROSSLEY, Hall Bank, Bingley, Yorks.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 30 November 1936.

- BARRY : (MISS) PATRICIA ELIZABETH, "Helaba," Sunny Cove, Fish Hoek, Cape, South Africa.
- BINYON : ROGER BASIL, Hawthorndene, Hayes, Kent.
- BRIDGMAN : OLAF ADDISON HEWITT, West Bank, Oudtshoorn, South Africa.
- BROWN : WILLIAM DUDLEY, Wyngarth, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.
- COLES : RONALD HENRY, Quarry Hill Close, Sandal, Wakefield.
- FOY : WILFRED WISHART, Redriff, 17 Woodside Road, Bickley, Kent.
- GLENDAY : WILLIAM LOW, 50 Ferry Road, Monifieth, Angus.
- GOWANS : ALEXANDER ADAIR, 310 Knightswood Road, Glasgow, W.3.

- HAMILTON : GEORGE DOUGLAS, Hillcrest, Circular Road, Clydebank.
- HARRISON : ERNEST RONALD, "Clermont," 26 Aytoun Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
- HARTNELL-BEAVIS : FRANCIS JOHN, 63 Kensington Mansions, Trebovir Road, London, S.W.5.
- HENDERSON : JOHN GEORGE DRYSDALE, Glenfeulan, Shandon, Dumbartonshire.
- HOBBIS : MAURICE ANTONY HOLLAND, 5 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- HODGE : ROBERT COLLINS, c/o Messrs. Verity & Beverley, 32 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1.
- ILES : (MISS) DENISE ELIZABETH, Hillcrest, Savile Town, Dewsbury.
- JACKSON-STOPS : (MISS) JEAN, Wood Burcote Court, Towcester, Northants.

- JENKIN : DAVID CYNDYDYLAN HUGHES, 97 Jersey Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
- JOHNSTON : (MISS) AGNES FREELAND, Monteviot, Kirkintilloch, Scotland.

- LOVE : (MISS) MARGARET JEAN SUTHERLAND, 78 Kilmarnock Road, Glasgow, S.1.

- MARSHALL : ALEXANDER THEODORE, c/o Lamont, 21 Viewforth Terrace, Edinburgh.

- ROBIN : JAMES, 13 Riverside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.

- SCOTT : RUSSELL MINTURN, 30 Percy Street, London, W.1.

- SMALE : SIDNEY EVAN, c/o Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

- DE SMIDT : REGINALD ERNEST, "Bramber," St. John's Road, Sea Point, Cape Town.

- SPIHLHAUS : (MISS) PATRICIA ASHBY, Forum Club, 6 Grosvenor Place, London.

- STINSON : WILLIAM, 106 Chesterfield Road, St. Andrew's Park, Bristol.

- STUPPLES : JOHN EDWARD, The Grange, Edenbridge, Kent.

- TOMBASIS : EMMANUEL GEORGE, 7 Victoria Circus, Glasgow, W.2.

- UNWIN : DOUGLAS ALBERT, 113 Broxholm Road, West Norwood, S.E.27.

WARWICK : IAN FRANCIS, 38 East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.22.  
WATKINS : ARTHUR JAMES, 23 Churchill Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex.

### R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of October 1936 the following were enrolled as Probationers of the Royal Institute :—

BADGER : REGINALD, 38 West Street, Stratford-on-Avon.  
BARKER : JOHN CLIFFORD, Allenby Parade, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, 11.  
BELCHAM : BERNARD HARRY, 63 Alexandra Road, Southend-on-Sea.  
BELLAMY : IVAN MONTAGU, 109 High Street, Rochester, Kent.  
BIRCHALL : LESLIE WRISTANLEY, 123 Platt Fold Road, Leigh, Lancs.  
BLOOR : GEOFFREY, 103 Oak Avenue, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.  
BROWN : SAM, "Lyngarth," Station Road, Mirfield, Yorks.  
BUTLER : RUSSELL ALBERT, "Fernlea," Plains Road, Mapperley, Nottingham.  
CANT : ALFRED JOHN, 23 Osborne Road, Eastbourne.  
CAREY : OLIVER CECIL FRANCIS, The Barns, Deacons Hill Road, Elstree, Herts.  
CARIS : ALFRED CHARLES, 16 Foxham Road, Tufnell Park, N.19.  
CROSTHWAITE : (MISS) MARY, 10 Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.  
DAVIES : DAVID CHARLES, Newton House, Harmer Hill, Shrewsbury.  
DAVIES : FREDERICK CHARLES, 48 Clifton Avenue, Wembley, Middlesex.  
DENYER : JOHN HENRY, 30 Whitton Drive, Greenford, Middlesex.  
DOUGLAS : PHILIP HUGH, "Upwey," Park Avenue North, Northampton.  
DUNCAN : SCOTT, 6 Killin Avenue, Dundee.  
EVANS : (MISS) NESTA LASSARRE, "Jetyjara," Park Street, Bridgend, Glam.  
FISZPAN : JOSEPH, 51 Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.  
FOX : LESLIE PHILIP JOHN, 4 Hawkhurst Way, West Wickham, Kent.  
FRANKLIN : ERIC SUTTON, 164 Kingshill Road, Swindon.  
GOLDING : WYNDHAM JAMES, Upton House, Hertford.  
GREEN : NORMAN, 80 Mayfield Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.  
GREEN : THOMAS DOUGLAS LEONARD, 315 Latimer Road, W.10.  
HARRISON : JAMES LEDLIE, 113 Cottingham Road, Hull.  
HEATON-HEAD : JAMES LLEWELLYN, Snape, Bedale, Yorks.  
HENDERSON : EDWARD ERNEST, The Manse, Thurnscoe, Rotherham.  
HILL : (MISS) BARBARA ELIZABETH, 16 Fairfield Lane, Barrow-in-Furness.  
HORTON : RONALD WILLIAM, 29 Eldon Terrace, Haxby Road, York.  
HUNT : JOHN SIDNEY, "Noss Mayo," St. Mary's Avenue, Gosport, Hants.  
LAWRENCE : JOHN EDWARD TREVOR, 61 Walton Road, East Molesey, Surrey.  
LEE : HENRY DONALD, "Holmroyd," Linton Avenue, Wetherby.  
LLOYD : FRANCIS HENRY, 21 Minford Gardens, W.14.  
LOWE : RAYMOND EDWARD, 1 The Grove, Penwortham, Preston.  
McCORMICK : WILLIAM HENRY, 25 Clarendon Street, Londonderry, Northern Ireland.  
MACKELLAR : ROBERT NORMAN, Red Ridge, Edgehill Road, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
McLAVY : WILLIAM VICTOR, 10 Dunraven Road, W.12.  
McVEIGH : WILLIAM CLELAND, 4 Victoria Gardens, Belfast.  
MENNIE : CYRIL HERBERT, 15 Redcliffe Gardens, Ilford, Essex.  
MOON : CHARLES PETER, 3 Stoneywood Court, Edgware.  
OLIVER : THOMAS WILLIAM, 145 Madrid Street, Belfast.  
PERCY : THOMAS JOSEPH, 9 Vernon Avenue, Hamstead Hill, Birmingham, 20.  
RICHARDSON : DOUGLAS WILLERTON, 2 Montagu Place, Baker Street, W.1.  
RILEY : ERIC WILLIAM, 69 Browning Road, Manor Park, E.12.  
RIVETT : JOHN WILLIAM, 7 Bentinck Street, W.1.  
ROBERTSON : CHARLES MILTON, 49 Montpellier Park, Edinburg, 10.  
ROBERTSON : NEIL McLEOD, 3 Western Terrace, East Boldon.

ROBINSON : DUDLEY GRAHAM, 177 London Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
ROBINSON : KEITH DOUGLAS HURLEY, 1156 Warwick Road, Acocis Green, Birmingham.  
ROBINSON : PATRICK JOSEPH, 22 Alma Road, Monkstown, Dublin.  
ROFF : WALTER CROSSLEY, Hall Bank, Bingley, Yorks.  
ROWE : ERIC WILLIAM, 4 Carlton House, West End Green, N.W.6.  
RYAN : CHARLES NORMAN, 437 Staniforth Road, Sheffield, 9.  
SANDS : DESMOND OSSITER, 10 Earl's Court Square, S.W.5.  
SCOTT : PETER, 6 Lancaster Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.  
SHARROCK : DOUGLAS FRED BRYAN, 56 Whitley Crescent, Wigan.  
SMITH : DERICK MASON, "Dun Withiwt," Heaton, Bolton.  
SOUTHEY : FRANK LESTER, 28 Mill Road, Eastbourne, Sussex.  
STEVENSON : JOHN (JUNR.), 40 Claremont Street, Glasgow.  
STIFF : JAMES ALFRED HERBERT, 57 Scarle Road, Wembley, Middlesex.  
SUTTON : ANTONY PATRICK BENSON GRAHAM, 44 Fauconberg Road, Chiswick, W.4.  
SUTTON : HUGH ARTHUR, New Hall Farm, Neston, Cheshire.  
TERRY : JOHN ERNEST CHRISTOPHER, 3 Park Terrace, Cambridge.  
THOMAS : ALUN AETHWY, 26 Upper Montagu Street, W.1.  
THOMAS : HAROLD CUTHBERT, 13 Oakland Road, Mumbles, Swansea.  
THOMPSON : (MISS) MABEL, 89½ Oxford Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.  
WALDE : STEPHEN STEWART, School House, Chigwell, Essex.  
WARDLEY : JOSEPH ARNOLD, 95 Ardington Road, Northampton.  
WEST : JAMES THOMAS, 32 Fernthorpe Road, Streatham, S.W.16.  
WHALLEY : JAMES, Shaw House, Shaw Lane, Headingley, Leeds, 6.  
WILLMAN : JOHN ANGUS, 4 Carnegie Street, Dumfries.  
WILSON : (MISS) MARGARET JOAN, 16 Canute Road, Stretford, Lancs.  
WINTLE : OWEN WENTWORTH, "Forest View," Morse Lane, Drybrook, Glos.  
WRIGHT : JACK HERBERT, 15 Tuam Road, S.E.18.  
WRIGHT : HILTON, The Clergy House, Cuckfield, Sussex.

## Notices

### SOCIAL EVENING, MONDAY, 14 DECEMBER 1936, AT 8 P.M.

The Music Group of the R.I.B.A. Social Committee have organised a concert to be given at 8.15 p.m. on Monday, 14 December 1936. The programme will consist of songs and duets by Elizabeth and Ailwyn Best, with Irvin Hinchliffe at the piano, and piano solos by Leonard Randall.

For full details see page 151 of this issue.

### INFORMAL GENERAL MEETINGS, SESSION 1936-1937

The Junior Members' Committee have arranged for a series of four Informal General Meetings to be held during the Session on the following dates :—

Wednesday, 9 December 1936.  
" 10 February 1937.  
" 10 March 1937.  
" 5 May 1937.

The first meeting, to be held on 9 December, at 6.15 p.m., will be devoted to a discussion on "The Architect in Relation to the Arts" and the second meeting will be devoted to a discussion on "The Architect in Relation to Science."

Mr. Serge Chermayeff [F.] and Mr. L. Moholy-Nagy have undertaken to open the discussion on "The Architect in Relation to the Arts," and Mr. Herbert Read, D.S.O., M.C.,



D.Litt.(Hon. Leeds), M.A.(Edin.), has agreed to close the meeting by summing up the discussion.

The discussion will be primarily concerned with non-representational art. A number of well-known artists have promised to attend the meeting, and it is hoped to arrange a small exhibition of reproductions of modern painting and sculpture which can be inspected before the discussion opens.

The chair at this meeting will be taken by Mr. John N. Summerson, B.A.(Arch.) London [A.].

Tea will be provided from 5.30 p.m. onwards.

#### EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS FOR STREET DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VIII

The designs for street decorations for the Coronation of King Edward VIII, prepared by students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations, will remain on exhibition at the R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, until Wednesday, 9 December 1936 inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

#### R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER, 1937

The Annual Dinner will take place on Friday, 5 February 1937, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. in the R.I.B.A. Henry Florence Hall, 66 Portland Place, W.1. Full particulars were contained in the circular letter to members enclosed with the last issue of the JOURNAL.

#### BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, LEEDS, 23-26 JUNE 1937

The Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied and Associated Societies will take place at Leeds from 23 to 26 June 1937.

The West Yorkshire Society of Architects have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme and particulars will be issued in due course.

#### DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS OF TENDERS

The Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders have considered a suggestion that the old practice of opening tenders in the presence of the tenderers should be revived as the information so disclosed would be extremely useful to estimators and the knowledge gained by the contractors as to whether or not they were likely to secure the contract would be of considerable assistance to them.

The Council, on the recommendations of the architect-members of the Joint Committee and the Practice Standing Committee, recommend members, in cases where it is not possible to open the tenders in the presence of the tenderers, to supply to the builders a list of the tenders as soon as possible after their receipt.

#### DELIVERY OF TENDERS

The Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders have considered the practice amongst a number of architects of requiring tenders to be delivered by "first post" on a stated day, and it has been suggested that it would be far more satisfactory if it became the general practice to deliver tenders by 12 noon. It is pointed out that this would be more advantageous to the contractors, for not only would it avoid in some cases tenders having to be completed on Friday night for delivery by "first post" on the Monday morning, but it would also give an opportunity for the principals of the firms to examine the tenders, upon which the staffs may have

been working late the previous evening, just before the tenders were finally despatched.

The Council, having had the matter brought to their notice by the architect-members of the Joint Committee and the Practice Standing Committee, agree with this suggestion and recommend its adoption by members.

#### FINANCING BUILDING

The builder-members have reported to the Joint Committee of London Architects and Builders that cases have been brought to the notice of the London Master Builders' Association in which after tenders had been submitted the lowest tenderer had been approached on the subject of helping to finance the building operations. The architect-members of the Joint Committee agree with the view of the builder-members that when it is known by the architect that the client may desire the builder partly to finance the work the tenderers should be informed of this fact when they are invited to tender. Those builders who are not interested in the proposition would then be saved the time and expense of preparing a tender.

The Council, having had the matter brought to their notice by the architect-members of the Joint Committee and the Practice Standing Committee, urge members to adopt the suggestion of the Joint Committee.

#### THE 1931 FORM OF CONTRACT AND CONTRARY PROVISIONS IN BILLS OF QUANTITIES

The Contracts Tribunal have reported that their attention has been called to cases in which builders have been asked to tender upon bills of quantities which vary the terms of the contract and extend the liability of the builder beyond what was contemplated by the contract.

The Council, on the recommendations of the architect-members of the Tribunal and the Practice Standing Committee, advise members to see that provisions are not introduced into the bills of quantities which are contrary to those of the main form of contract.

#### PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISING

The attention of the Practice Standing Committee has been drawn to the fact that the publishers of certain journals are approaching architects for details of their professional activities, which the publishers propose to embody in the editorial columns of their journals. In the case of one particular firm of publishers, several members forwarded to the Institute the proposed article as drafted by the editor and sent to the architects for any additions or amendments the architects desire. In each case the wording of the articles is identical, with the exception of the names and addresses of the firms of architects to whom they were sent.

The Committee desire to warn members generally against this undesirable form of publicity. The acceptance by members of invitations of this nature from firms of publishers is, in the opinion of the Committee, directly contrary to the Code of Professional Practice and tantamount to advertising.

#### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The tenth series of informal talks on architecture to boys and girls will be given at the Royal Institute of British Architects during the forthcoming Christmas holidays.

At the invitation of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., has kindly

consented to give the talks this year. They will be illustrated by lantern slides, and Mr. Jellicoe has chosen as his subject

#### THE PLANNING OF TOWNS

##### 1. *Cities of To-day.*

The complex social structure of modern civilisation—The need for planning—What is planning?—Co-ordination of all aspects—Creation of order out of chaos and beauty out of ugliness—London, Paris and New York.

##### 2. *Cities of the Past.*

The different shapes of cities—Cities whose shapes were governed by defence, culture, pleasure, etc.—Greek, Roman, Medieval and Renaissance planning—Sir Christopher Wren's plan for London.

##### 3. *Cities of the Future.*

Survey of the various town plans of to-day—The next step—Various experiments—The new cities of Russia—A Frenchman's vision of the city of the future.

The lectures will be given in the Henry Jarvis Memorial Room, in the R.I.B.A. Building at 66 Portland Place, W.1, on the following dates:—

Monday, 28 December 1936, at 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 30 December 1936, at 3.30 p.m.

Friday, 1 January 1937, at 3.30 p.m.

Tickets for any or all of the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The tickets are free.

*Owing to the limited seating space of the hall it is hoped that application will not be made for more tickets than can be used.*

#### THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new members at General Meetings. In future new members will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival in a special row of seats reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission each new member will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit them to membership.

The introduction and reception of new members will take place at any of the forthcoming Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the exception of the meetings on the following dates:—

25 January 1937 (Presentation of Medals and Prizes).

12 April 1937 (Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal).

#### CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21 the following has ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute:—

*As Fellow*

Harold Guy Holt.

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

#### COMPETITION FOR CLUB SERVANTS' BUILDING, SELANGOR CLUB, KUALA LUMPUR

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

#### ABERDEEN: LAY-OUT OF KINCORTH

The Aberdeen Town Council are to hold a competition for the lay-out of their estate of Kincorth, which will be developed as a "satellite town," and Dr. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., M.T.P.I. [F.], has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

#### BELFAST: NEW WATER OFFICES

The Belfast City and District Water Commissioners are proposing to hold a competition for new Office Buildings and Mr. H. Austen Hall [F.] has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

#### BIRMINGHAM: NEW CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ETC.

The Corporation of the City of Birmingham invite architects of British nationality and domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for a new Technical College, Commercial College and College of Art and Crafts.

Assessor: Mr. James R. Adamson [F.].

Premiums: £750, £500, £250.

Last day for receiving designs: 12 March 1937.

Last day for questions: 19 October 1936.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Dr. P. D. Innes, C.B.E., Chief Education Officer, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3. Deposit £2 2s.

#### DAWLISH: SMALL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Architects of British nationality practising within 200 miles of Dawlish, Devon, are to be invited to submit in competition designs for a Small General Hospital at Dawlish.

Assessor: Mr. Leslie T. Moore, M.C. [F.].

Premiums: £100, £75 and £50.

Conditions are not yet available.

**DUNDEE: COLLEGE OF ART**

The Dundee Institute of Art and Technology are to hold a competition for the Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art and Mr. J. R. Leathart [F.], has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

**EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS**

The Edmonton Urban District Council are proposing to hold a competition for new Town Hall Buildings, and Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.] has been appointed to act as Assessor. No conditions are available yet.

**GOSPORT: LIMITED COMPETITION FOR A NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

The Education Committee of the Borough of Gosport propose to invite architects resident or practising in Gosport and Portsmouth to submit in competition designs for a new Elementary School to be erected on a site between Elson Road and Rydal Road.

Assessor: Mr. Geoffrey C. Wilson [F.].

Premiums: £100, £50, and £25.

Conditions are not yet available.

**HACKNEY: RECONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL BATHS**

The Hackney Borough Council are proposing to hold a competition for the reconstruction of the Central Baths, and Mr. Frederick J. Horth [F.] has been nominated to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

**HOLBORN: PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES**

The Metropolitan Borough of Holborn invite architects to submit in open competition designs for new Public Baths, etc., to be erected in Broad Street and Endell Street.

Assessor: Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross [F.].

Premiums: £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs: 1 January 1937.

Last day for questions: 1 October 1936.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Lionel J. Walford, Town Clerk, Town Hall, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

**KEIGHLEY: NEW SCHOOL**

The Keighley Education Committee are proposing to hold a competition for a new Council School at Guard House. Conditions are not yet available.

**KIRKCALDY: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS**

The Kirkcaldy Town Council are proposing to hold a competition for new Municipal Buildings to be erected at Wemyss Park. Mr. Thomas S. Tait [F.] has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

**LEAMINGTON SPA: NEW POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS**

The Town Council of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa invite architects in the area of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association to submit in competition designs for new Police and Fire Brigade Headquarters to be erected at a cost of approximately £50,000.

Assessor: Mr. R. Norman Mackellar [F.].

Premiums: £150, £100 and £70.

Last day for submitting designs: 5 March 1937.

Last day for questions: 11 December 1936.

Conditions of the competition were obtainable on application before 13 November 1936 to Mr. Leo Rawlinson, Town Clerk Town Hall, Leamington Spa. Deposit £1 1s.

**"NEWS CHRONICLE" SCHOOLS COMPETITION**

The *News Chronicle* invites architects to submit in competition designs for two types of schools.

(a) A large Senior Mixed Elementary School for 480 children, suitable for an Urban District.

(b) A smaller Senior Mixed Elementary School for 160 children in rural surroundings.

Assessors: Mr. W. G. Newton, M.C. [F.].

Mr. G. E. Kendall, O.B.E. [F.].

Mr. E. B. O'Rourke [A.].

Premiums: Type (a), £500, £200 and £100; Type (b), £300 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 1 February 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Schools Architectural Competition, *News Chronicle*, 19-22 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. Deposit 10s.

**SOUTH SHIELDS: ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY**

The South Shields Town Council propose to hold a competition for an Assembly Hall and Library to be erected on a site at the rear of the Town Hall. Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.] has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

**SYDNEY, N.S.W.: EXTENSION OF ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL**

The following cablegram has been received from Mr. B. J. Waterhouse [F.], one of the Assessors in the above competition.

"Please inform competitors closing date St. Andrew's competition extended First June, Thirty-seven. Answers questions sent. Waterhouse."

**TROON: HOUSING LAYOUT AND DESIGN**

The Troon Town Council invite Chartered and/or Registered architects in private practice in Scotland to submit, in competition, designs for the layout and design of 400 houses on Muirhead Housing Site.

Assessor: Mr. Charles G. Soutar [F.], President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Premiums: £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 1 February 1937.

Last day for questions: 14 December 1936.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Joint Town Clerks, Council Chambers, Troon. Deposit £1 1s.

**Members' Column**

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the *Journal* is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

**PARTNERSHIPS WANTED**

MEMBER desirous of starting practice in growing suburb 20-30 miles radius London wishes to meet another member similarly inclined with a view to partnership. No capital required. Box No. 8116, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (47), with some connection, requires partnership with established architect in the London area. Capital available.—Apply, Box No. 2116, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## PARTNERS WANTED

TWO PARTNERS are required by established architect (F.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dip.) to take over the *major share of Office and Administrative work* in large and increasing practice in Home Counties and London. For full details see advertisement in ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for 26 November, page xlii. Reply Box No. 9116, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## ACCOMMODATION WANTED

ASSOCIATE and a Quantity Surveyor, both engaged during day, seek office accommodation, including telephone and clerical services, etc. One or two rooms within few minutes of Tothill Street. Low inclusive rental. Write Box No. 1116, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

H. L. BARTON [A.] has moved to 17 Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3. Telephone: Hampstead 2661.

MR. K. A. BEGG [A.] has joined the firm of Messrs. Edwards, Reid & Booth, of Madras and Colombo. All letters should be addressed to him at Rooms 14 and 15 Departmental Building, University of Madras, Chepauk, Madras.

## OFFICE TO LET

ADVERTISER vacating (for larger offices) convenient suite of three light rooms, second floor, rent £90 per annum inclusive.—“F.R.I.B.A.” Holborn 4016.

## MINUTES III

## SESSION 1936-1937

At the Third General Meeting of the Session, 1936-1937, held on Monday, 30 November 1936, at 8 p.m., Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., President, in the chair, the meeting was attended by about 260 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Second General Meeting held on 16 November 1936, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of Frederick Julian Wass, elected Licentiate 1912 and who was awarded the Institute Silver Medal for Measured Drawings in 1897, and it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for his loss be entered on the Minutes, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to his relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

*Fellow*

F. W. Halfhide.

*Associates*

Miss Denise M. Lines-Roberts.

Ernest A. Smalley.

*Licentiates*

Frederick L. Buckley

Harold A. Manser.

Mr. Wesley Dougill, M.A., B.Arch. (Liverpool) [A.], having read a Paper on “Architectural and Planning Developments at the Seaside,” a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Dr. Alfred Cox, O.B.E., M.A., General Secretary of the British Health Resorts Association, Ltd., seconded by Mr. George L. Pepler, F.S.I., Chief Housing and Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wesley Dougill by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 9.58 p.m.

## Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

### ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 26 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

## A.B.S. Insurance Department

### PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

This scheme has been formulated by the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society and is available to all members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies.

The benefits under the scheme include:—

(1) A Member's Pension, which may be effected for units of £50 per annum, payable monthly and commencing on attainment of the anniversary of entry nearest to age 65. This pension is guaranteed over a minimum period of five years and payable thereafter for the remainder of life.

(2) The Beneficiary's Pension, payable as from the anniversary mentioned in Benefit No. 1, but to the widow (or other nominated beneficiary) if the member dies before age 65. The amount of this pension is adjusted in accordance with the disparity between the ages of the member and his wife.

(3) Family Provision. Under this benefit a payment of £50 yearly is made to the dependent from the date of death of the member prior to age 65 until attainment of the anniversary previously mentioned, after which benefit No. 2 becomes available.

Provision can be made for any number of units (of £50 per annum) up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

Pension benefit only may be secured if desired and the pension commuted for a cash sum.

Members are entitled to claim rebate of Income Tax on their periodical contributions to the scheme both in respect of pension and of family provision benefit.

Full particulars of the scheme will be sent on application to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

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